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ABSTRACT

This bibliography provides a guide to the literature available as of August 1983 on computers (particularly microcomputers) and school libraries. References include annotations of articles, books, papers, and reports written in English, and some nonprint materials (many citations are from Australian publications). The selection, organization, and use of computers and computer software in school libraries are covered, including such administrative functions as circulation, indexing, cataloging, and record-keeping, and the use of computers as educational resources. General works on computers useful to the school librarian are also cited. Entries are presented in one alphabetical sequence by author and provide information on author, title, place of publication, date, and page numbers where applicable. Annotations indicate the scope and content of the work, and in some cases provide evaluative comment. Where appropriate, references are made to works which are similar in scope and coverage, or which provide background information or a different perspective on the topic. Subject and author indexes are included, as well as a glossary of acronyms and abbreviations and a list of journals cited. (LMM)

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Computers and School Libraries

An Annotated Bibliography

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by

Laurel Clyde and D. Joan Joyce

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COMPUTERS AND SCHOOL LIBRARIES:
AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Laurel Clyde
and
D. Joan Joyce

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For Tim Frost,
who wrote the computer program
to print the index.

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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Computers and School Libraries

Computer facilities, and particularly microcomputers, are becoming increasingly common in schools and school libraries in Australia and elsewhere. Few schools today are without access to computer facilities of some sort. In Queensland alone, two hundred and twenty-eight schools owned computer equipment in February 1982, according to a survey conducted by the Curriculum Branch of the Queensland Department of Education.(1) This represents an increase of 330 percent over the figure obtained through a similar survey conducted in April 1980.(2) It is interesting that at least forty-nine of these schools in 1982 were using their computers in library management applications. A survey conducted in the United States also produced evidence of a dramatic increase in computer use in schools. Their conclusions indicated that "school purchases of microcomputers [would] quadruple in the four years between 1978 and 1982",(3) and that such growth was likely to continue.

The number of conferences, seminars, and workshops being held at the national, state, and regional levels, in all parts of Australia, on computers in education or computers in school libraries, points to a growing interest in the subject on the part of teachers and school librarians. This is also shown by the rapid increase, during the last five years, in the number of journal titles dealing with computers and computer software, and a similar growth in the number of articles on computers in education being published in educational periodicals.

In many school libraries, computers are being used for library housekeeping and management tasks, including circulation, cataloguing, and record-keeping. In others, they are making an impact on the school library program as an instructional medium. In this role, computers, with their software programs, can be seen as akin to video and other audiovisual resources, but more flexible and more powerful in that they offer a range of learning experiences for pupils through computer-assisted and computer-managed instruction, drill and practice exercises, simulations, and games.

With microcomputers becoming relatively common in schools and school libraries, even in the more isolated parts of Australia, with more and more schools offering courses in computer literacy, and with computers being used in the teaching of other, more "traditional" subjects like History and Geography, school librarians will need to be able to evaluate computer hardware, and computer software packages, both for use in school library management, and for inclusion in the school library resource collection.

School librarians, in conjunction with other school staff, some of whom are programmers, are developing software packages which will perform a wide range of functions. Similar programs have been developed in a number of different schools, largely because there has been a lack of awareness of what has been done elsewhere. Because much research work is not being reported, the wheel is being reinvented again and again. Even when work has been reported (in journals, newsletters, and other periodicals), it is not readily available to potential users. The literature is scattered and is not indexed systematically. No one index covers the whole field; in fact, much of the literature is completely unindexed.

This bibliography provides a guide to the literature available, as of August 1983, on computers and school libraries. It includes references to articles, books, papers, and reports written in English, and to some non-print materials. It covers the selection, organisation, and use of computers and computer software in school libraries, including administrative functions such as circulation, indexing, cataloguing, and record-keeping, and the use of computers as educational resources. It also includes general works on computers which, while not specifically mentioning school libraries, would nevertheless be useful to the school librarian.

We hope to be able to produce a second edition of this bibliography, which will include works published after August 1983, plus earlier works which were not available to us before this edition went to press.

Organisation of the Bibliography

The bibliography is presented in one alphabetical sequence by author. Each entry includes information on author, title, place of publication, date, and page numbers where applicable. Annotations have been provided to indicate the scope and content of the work, and, in some cases, to provide evaluative comment. Where appropriate, references are made to works which are similar in scope and coverage, or which provide background information, or a different perspective on the topic.

Two indexes are provided to assist the user - a subject index and an author index. In the subject index, both specific and general terms are used, common as well as technical terms, acronyms as well as full names. Names of places, schools, and people are indexed where these are mentioned in the work. The author index includes second and subsequent authors as well as first authors. Where an article appears anonymously but where the author's name is known or can be deduced, the article is indexed under author, though it is listed alphabetically by title in the main sequence.

Each work listed in the main alphabetical sequence has been given an identifying number (for example, C13). These are the numbers used in the indexes to refer to items in the bibliography.

A list of acronyms and abbreviations used in the annotations is provided. And, finally, a list of journals from which articles are cited is also included.

Other Sources of Information

This bibliography has been prepared to provide a list of up-to-date references to current works on computers and the school library. Many other sources of information on this topic are available to school librarians, including those listed below.

* Computer journals, for example, Byte, Interface Age, Creative Computing, Australian Personal Computer, Datamation; and journals related to computers in education, such as The Computing Teacher, Computers in Education, Electronic Learning, Information Transfer, and Classroom Computing News.

* National newspapers - most have regular computer supplements, columns, or features.

* The Microcomputer Index, available online through DIALOG, lists current material related to microcomputers in education and libraries, as well as more general material on microcomputers.

* Conferences, seminars, and workshops, including those organised by the Library Association of Australia, the Australian Computer Society, the Computers in Education Group, local users' groups, Education Centres, and In-service Education groups.

* Computer courses, including continuing education courses; non-credit courses conducted by various organisations; and

courses conducted for credit by tertiary institutions.

* User courses conducted by computer manufacturers and dealers.

* User groups - they often exist in even the smallest towns.

* Other users - talk to them whenever possible.

* Computer stores, displays, and exhibitions. Don't be tempted to forget, however, that the aim of the computer dealer is to sell you hardware and programs; it is unlikely that his advice will be totally disinterested!

FOOTNOTES

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1. Laurie Vogler, Directory of Computers in Queensland Schools (Brisbane, 1982).

2. Steve Murray, Directory of Computers in Queensland Schools (Brisbane, 1980).

3. Ludwig Braun, Computers in Learning Environments - An imperative for the 1980s. Byte. 5(7): July 1980, pp.6-10.

ALPHABETICAL LISTING

A01
ADCOCK, Donald C.
School Libraries and Networking in North America: Principles and Problems of Participation. Australian School Librarian. 20(1): March 1983, pp.10-17.

The work of two North American task forces on national networking - the United States National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Task Force (1978) and the Canadian School Library Association Committee (1981) - is discussed by Adcock. The reports of both these groups outline a role for school libraries as full participating members of a national network. Both the NCLIS Task Force and the CSLA Committee identified factors which might inhibit co-operation; these include psychological attitudes, political and legal factors, funding, communication and planninng factors. Three operational resource sharing networks in the United States are examined briefly. The article concludes with a discussion of the ways in which school libraries can contribute to networks. For another article on the NCLIS Task Force, see item F02 by Fite in this bibliography.

A02
AHL, David.
Buying a Printer. Creative Computing. 9(3): March 1983, pp.12-29.

Ahl describes the types of printer on the market today, including dot matrix printers, daisy wheel printers, and non-impact printers; then discusses styles of type used, printing speed and layout characteristics, paper size and feed mechanism, use of colour, noise control, and servicing and maintenance. He suggests that the potential buyer should analyse his/her own needs very carefully before attempting to evaluate the many printers available.

A03
ALDER, Kate.
Introducing Teacher-Librarians to Computers. Australian School Librarian. 19(2): Winter 1982, pp.53-55.

The author, a Professional Guidance Officer with the Library Branch of the Education Department of Victoria, reports on a three-day workshop for post-primary school librarians on computer technology in libraries. The workshop, held in Melbourne in October 1981, for sixty participants, included practical sessions in which participants gained hands-on experience with microcomputers.

A04
ANDERSON, Eric S.
The Amazing Library Computer, Part II. Electronic Learning. 2(6): March 1983, pp.68-71.

In Part I of this two-part series, the two basic applications of microcomputers in school libraries (the computer as part of the library's educational media, and the computer as a library management tool) were examined by Ann Lathrop and Curtis May (see item L07 in this bibliography). In Part II, Anderson looks at software designed specifically for library management tasks. He divides these into three categories: (i) library utility programs, which handle a single library function - overdues, bibliographies, accessioning, statistics, serials control; (ii) circulation and cataloguing programs which use floppy disc storage; and (iii) circulation and cataloguing programs which use hard disc storage. A table is provided which allows the reader to compare the features of commercially-available programs.

A05
ANDERSON, Eric S.
Putting Micros to Work in the Media Center. The Computing Teacher. 9(9): May 1982, pp.13-14.

In the three schools of the rural Dakota, Illinois, school district, the microcomputer is regarded as "another piece of audiovisual equipment", and the school media centre staff play a prominent role in making microcomputer resources available throughout the schools. Librarians facilitate the deployment of software around the schools; arrange for the preview of software packages; duplicate software where necessary; create software for staff and student use; and promote the use of the materials and equipment in the library media centre. Microcomputers are also used in the media centre for administrative purposes, including processing of overdues and word processing.

A06
ANDERSON, John J.
Print About Printers. Creative Computing. 9(3): March 1983, pp.30-61.

Anderson first suggests criteria for evaluating printers, based on: (i) type face and size of type; (ii) paper feed mechanism; (iii) printing speed; (iv) interface with existing hardware; (v) density (dot matrix and ink jet printers only); (vi) graphics; vii) character sets available; (viii) buffering; (ix) logic-seeking; (x) noise control; (xi) price. He then evaluates thirteen printers, according to these criteria. Photographs and "profiles" giving basic facts about each printer are included, with the address of the manufacturer. A table allows easy comparison of the characteristics of the thirteen machines, and gives an "overall rating" for each. School librarians who are choosing printers will find this article very useful.

A07
Australian Writes School Library Software Package. Australian Library News. December 1982, p.2.

This article describes the "MICMARC Library System" software developed by Ewen Board of Cybertech Developments Pty Ltd for use on microcomputers in school libraries. The system, in four modules, can be used to produce catalogues, bibliographies, and statistics. It also offers a circulation system, and a "library management system" with facilities for ordering and accessioning material and for budget control.

B01
BAKER, Leigh R.
The ORBIT Information Retrieval System. School Library Bulletin (Computer Supplement). 13(3): September 1981, pp.71-73.

ORBIT is an American online information service of more than eighty-five different data bases containing over fifty-five million records. Like the Australian system, AUSINET, ORBIT offers librarians the opportunity to search rapidly for references using a number of keywords in a way that is not possible with printed indexes. Results of a search are in the form of bibliographical citations such as are found in printed indexes. The full text documents - books, journal articles, theses, annual reports, maps, patents, contracts, legislation, newspaper articles, statistics, research in progress, reviews, and voting records - can then be obtained from the appropriate source. As regular ORBIT training sessions are held in Australia, librarians can easily become skilled and cost-effective searchers for regional library groups.

B02
BARKER, Philip.
The Computer as an Audio-Visual Resource. Computers and Education. 3(1): 1979, pp.23-34.

The computer has come to be accepted as an educational resource in most subjects taught in the school curriculum. The computer may be combined with other audiovisual materials, and with print media, to present material to a learner using a wide range of instructional strategies. This paper reviews developments in some of the currently available teaching media, and discusses an integrated multimedia approach to education based on computer technology. Examples are given from the American computer-based learning system PLATO (Programmed Logic for Automatic Teaching Operations), established at the University of Illinois, but used much more widely to provide instruction in over one hundred subject areas.

B03
BARRETTE, Pierre P.
Microcomputers in the School Media Program. Catholic Library World. 53(3): October 1981, pp.125-132.

After a brief historical review, the author discusses the current situation with regard to the availability of microcomputers for instructional purposes in schools in the United States. He notes that while 100,000 microcomputers had been purchased for schools by 1981, many schools still had none, and that the average access time available to pupils throughout the nation was forty-six seconds per school day per pupil. To provide each pupil with an average of twenty minutes access time per day, 2,537,825 microcomputers would be needed, or twenty-five times the number in schools in 1981. Barrette then goes on to discuss current concerns for those using microcomputers in instruction, including the incompatibility of different brands of hardware and software; the selection of software; the development of software within the school; and staff development needs. He suggests that in any school, microcomputers should be available in the school library, as well as in classrooms, so that pupils can make use of them throughout the day.

B04
BARRETTE, Pierre P.
Selecting Digital Electronic Knowledge: A Process Model. School Library Media Quarterly. 10(4): Summer 1982, pp.320-336.

In the introduction to this paper, Barrette asks these questions: first, "Should our current district- and school-level selection policies and procedures be examined to determine if they clearly reflect emerging digital electronic storage of knowledge?"; and, secondly, "Are there any models or guidelines that can be used?". He argues that "digital electronic knowledge" will influence all types of materials now collected and all areas of the curriculum, and claims that "to proceed without a comprehensive digital electronic collection development framework or plan is to fail to recognise that every class and sub-class of collections, including reference and the professional collections, will soon become affected". He then outlines a process model for selecting software for purchase or hire by the school library.

B05
BARTON, Alan.
The Computer - Servant or Master? Society for Mass Media and Resource Technology (SMMART) Journal. (4): December 1979, pp.32-36.

A general discussion of the impact of computers on society, written for school librarians.

B06
BATES, Anne and HANSEN, Janet.
Grant for KWOC. Incite. 1(14): 15 August 1980, p.1.

Two Sydney secondary schools, Glebe High School and Waterloo High School, investigated the effect of such an index in library administration, staffing, and the sharing of bibliographic data.

B07
BATH, Philip and COLLINS, Deirdre.
Print it Right: How to Choose Printers. Micro Decision. May 1982, pp.37-42.

The authors remark that in choosing a microcomputer system, few people give much thought to the printer, as long as it is compatible with their processor, and not too expensive. However, many owners require printout of documents to be of "letter quality"; for them, the selection of a printer becomes a much more important consideration. Bath and Collins list several types of printer on the market in 1982, including line printers (which print an entire line at a time), thermal printers, electrostatic printers, and laser printers. They then describe in more detail the features of the two most commonly-used types - the dot matrix printers and the daisy wheel printers. Each type has its strengths and weaknesses; each needs to be considered in relation to the task to be performed, the quality of print required, and the amount of money available.

B08
BECK, Jean C.
Information Technology in Action. The School Librarian. 30(4): December 1982, pp.307-311.

In 1979, when she was Librarian at Isleworth and Syon School for boys in England, Beck decided to investigate the potential of a microcomputer in the school library. Using a RML 3802 microcomputer with eight inch dual floppy discs and 56K of memory, the school took part in the British Library SIR project, "Information Retrieval in Schools Using a Microcomputer", and in the Council for Educational Technology Telesoftware project. The SIR programs were used in the library by the boys and the staff to create, maintain, and use data bases on a variety of topics - Fiction, Careers, Geography, Economics, English. By participating in the Telesoftware project, the school library was able to access the Prestel Viewdata system, using an acoustic coupler to link the microcomputer via the telephone lines to Prestel. Beck discusses the advantages and disadvantages of the SIR programs and the Telesoftware programs for the school library, and provides some suggestions for those who are looking for information retrieval programs.

B09
BELLAND, John C.
The Communications Technology Explosion: Now That the School Media Specialist and Everyone Else is a Technologist. Journal of Research and Development in Education. 16(1): Fall 1982, pp.44-49.

In this article, three "critical areas of technological advancement" - microelectronics-photonics, neurophysiology, and genetic manipulation - are examined, and their implications for the school library of the future are discussed. The author then presents three different scenaria describing the last two decades of the twentieth century, and indicates the likely role for the school librarian in each of them. He offers suggestions for a more "balanced future", in which school media programs accommodate themselves not only to the new technologies, but also to the future as it unfolds. He rejects "change for the sake of change", but advocates the careful and rational adoption of new technologies where they offer real benefits.

B10
BLACK, Penny.
Microcomputer in the Library. Library Newsletter (Catholic Education Office, Sydney: Secondary Schools). 19(9): 1983, p.5.

A brief notice, which describes the use of an Apple microcomputer to prepare lists of audiocassette holdings in the library at St. Augustine's College, Brookvale, Sydney.

B11
BLACKWELL, Bev [Beverley] and HANSEN, Janet.
ASCIS Subject Headings Project. (Audiocassette). Paper Presented at the Australian School Library Association National Conference VIII, Melbourne, January 1983.

A recording on audiocassette of the session on the ASCIS Subject Headings Project at the 1983 ASLA National Conference. The speakers describe the project, which aimed to produce a nationally-acceptable subject headings list for use in Australian school libraries. The project was an early step in the development of the planned national schools' cataloguing service. The first part of the conference session, presented by Blackwell, covers the development of the list; in the second part, Hansen discusses the implications of the list for the school librarian.

B12
BLACKWELL, Bev [Beverley] and HANSEN, Janet.
ASCIS Subject Headings Project. Paper Presented at the Australian School Library Association National Conference VIII, Melbourne, January 1983. Notes and Miscellany (Library Services, Division of Services, New South Wales Department of Education). April 1983, pp.3-8.

In this paper, the ASCIS subject headings project is described, the rationale for it is outlined, and the problems encountered in developing the list are discussed. Though this is described as a "paper presented at the Australian School Library Association National Conference VIII", it in fact differs a great deal from the audiocassette presentation listed above, particularly in being much more formal, in being organised differently, and in having more recent material included.

B13
BLACKWELL, Beverley and HANSEN, Janet.
NASCIS Subject Headings List. Orana. 19(1): February 1983, pp.45-47.

In 1981, the NASCIS (National Australian Schools Catalogue Information Service) Planning Committee produced a document specifying the educational rationale for a school library catalogue, the performance criteria, and the standards to be adopted. An outcome of this was a decision to produce an Australian schools subject headings list, through a one-year project financed by all NASCIS members including the Australian Schools Commission. The project officers, Blackwell, of Western Australia, and Hansen, of New South Wales, describe the project in this article. Between March 1982 and March 1983, they developed "an Australian list of subject terms relevant to the needs of an unsophisticated user whose information needs are broadly expressed and often quite general in subject".

B14
BLAIR, John C.
A Bevy of Micros...A Shopping List of Specific Systems. Online. 7(3): May 1983, pp.46-53.

The author discusses and compares seven relatively new, high capacity microcomputer systems: the Encore, produced by InterSystems Ithaca; the Decision 1 system produced by Morrow Designs; the Southwest Technical Products (SWTP) multi-user system with the Uniflex operating system; the IBM Personal Computer; the Lisa, a single-user machine produced by Apple for the executive market; the System 816/C from CompuPro/Godbout; and the Altos Computer Systems microcomputers. The first section of the article is devoted to a discussion of the problems involved in choosing a microcomputer system.

B15
BLAIR, John C.
Software Applications Packages and the Role of the Computer Applications Specialist. Online. 6(2): March 1982, pp.64-69.

This article provides some guidelines for those who need to choose applications software packages - computer programs which can be used in a variety of situations. For school libraries, such applications packages may include accounting packages, text editors, data base management systems for the input and retrieval of bibliographic records, and statistical packages.

B16
BLASCHKE, Charles L.
Microcomputer Software Development for Schools: What, Who, How? Educational Technology. 19(10): October 1979, pp.26-28.

The author claims that the "major bottleneck limiting the widespread and effective use of microcomputers in elementary and secondary schools is the availability of quality software which meets high-priority user needs". He describes an "informal survey" conducted early in 1979, using mailed questionnaires, telephone discussions, and personal interviews with school principals at six national education conferences, to indentify those types of software that school users felt were most needed. Both school management applications and educational programs were covered in the survey. Blaschke concludes with a look at possible future software developments.

B17
BOSS, Jacqueline.
Sexism Among the Micros. The Computing Teacher. 9(5): January 1982, pp.55-57.

Boss, library media specialist at Lebanon Middle School, Lebanon, Oregon, has noted that more boys than girls cluster around the library's microcomputer, waiting to use it. She says that, "left to their own inclinations, very few girls will take the time or energy to get involved with computers or microcomputers available to them in schools". She simply points out the problem, and asks for comment from readers; no solution is offered.

B18
BRAUN, Ludwig.
Computers in Learning Environments: An Imperative for the 1980s. Byte. 5(7): July 1980, pp.6-10, 108-114.

Braun presents a case for the use of computers in school instruction, claiming that research evidence indicates that they can be used to improve the overall quality of instruction in most school subjects. He claims that "because we are moving into an information age, and because computers are becoming ubiquitous in our society, it is essential that we develop a computer-literate society", providing opportunities for school children to learn about, and to use, computers. Computers will become more common in our homes and schools, whether we like them or not; therefore educators should be trying to ensure that they are used effectively.

B19
BRISBANE COLLEGE OF ADVANCED EDUCATION and SCHOOL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF QUEENSLAND.
TeleSLAQ Teacher-Librarian Update 1983: Program 2, 22 May 1983, Microcomputers in Schools and School Libraries. Brisbane: Brisbane College of Advanced Education, 1983. 60p.

TeleSLAQ consisted of a series of interactive conferences to assist teacher librarians from schools throughout Queensland to familiarise themselves with recent developments in education and school librarianship. This booklet was prepared and sent to participants in the second program of the series, "Microcomputers in Schools and School Libraries", chaired by Dr. Anne Russell. It includes information on TeleSLAQ, instructions for group convenors, suggestions for pre-teleconference and post-teleconference group discussion, information about the teleconference program, a bibliography, and a selection of readings related to computers in schools. Those taking part met in fifteen centres, from Brisbane, Toowoomba, and Southport in the south-east of the State to Cairns and Townsville in the north and Mount Isa, Cunnamulla, and Hughenden in the west.

B20
BROADBENT, Marianne.
Networking: An Effective Response to Change. A Paper Presented at Library Branch, October 1980. School Library Bulletin (Computer Supplement). 13(3): September 1981, pp.24-31.

Beginning with Pullen's "nutwork" analogy, Broadbent discusses the need for co-operative ventures between school libraries. Although considering informal resource-sharing schemes, Broadbent is more concerned with structured arrangements. She looks at some existing networks; suggests reasons networks may form; offers considerations to be weighed; and stresses the need for higher level support. Although not concentrating on the use of computers, she points out that technology should be used to improve services where possible.

B21
BROADBENT, Marianne.
Networking, School Libraries and Curriculum Information: Current Issues and Concerns. Australian Library Journal.

32(2): May 1983, pp.3-10.

This article is based on a paper presented at the Special Study session on "School Libraries and Networks" at the 22nd Biennial Conference of the Library Association of Australia in Adelaide in August 1982. In it, Broadbent discusses developments in both general librarianship and education which have influenced school library participation in networking since 1980, when her article on "School Libraries and Networks" was published in Australian Library Journal (see the next item in this bibliography, number B22). Topics covered include the relationship between ABN and school library cataloguing, the ASCIS project and national schools cataloguing, the use of computer resources, local and regional co-operation among libraries, and curriculum information services.

B22
BROADBENT, Marianne.
School Libraries and Networks. Australian Library Journal. 29(2): May 1980, pp.73-78.

The author examines and reviews the 1978 report of the Task Force appointed jointly by the United States National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS) and the American Association of School Librarians (AASL) to investigate the place of the school media program within the total framework of a national library and information network. In discussing this report, she refers also to Australian library and information services, particularly in relation to school libraries and networking. She poses the question, "Why include school librarians in networks?", then goes on to indicate the contributions which school libraries could make to networks, and the ways in which they could benefit from them.

B23
BROADBENT, Marianne (ed.).
Sharing Today's Resources - Meeting Tomorrow's Needs. Papers, Workshop Reports and Associated Material Presented at the Seminar "Resources Co-ordination and Librarians' Groups: An Information Exchange Day", held at Summer Hill Public School on 26th July 1980. Sydney: Library Association of Australia, School Libraries Section, New South Wales Group, 1980. 141p.

The aims of the workshop/seminar on which this book was based were: (i) to clarify issues involved in the establishment and support of cluster, district, and area resource-sharing or co-ordinating groups; and (ii) to examine activities and share experiences in resources co-ordination at district and regional level. Computers and their relationship to school library co-operation, resource sharing, and networking are discussed very briefly by the authors of some of the papers in this volume, including Maurice King ("Western Region Co-operative Activities", pp.19-21), Les Davis ("Resources Co-ordination in the South Coast Region", pp.34-44), and Frank Meaney ("Preparing a Climate for Co-operation in Liverpool Region", pp.47-49). Reports from some of the regions indicate that in 1980 a few groups were either preparing, or considering, KWOC union lists of materials such as videotapes, usually using facilities made available by Kuring-gai College of Advanced Education in Sydney or Mitchell College of Advanced Education at Bathurst.

B24
BROADBENT, Marianne.
School Librarians, Systems, and Computers: A Report of the Inservice Course, "School Libraries and Information Needs - A Systems Approach". The Teacher Librarian. 54: June 1979, pp.7-12.

In March 1979, a four-day inservice course was conducted for school librarians in New South Wales, with the title "School Libraries and Information Needs - A Systems Approach". This course is described more fully in Broadbent and Schmidmaier's School Libraries and Technology: A Sourcebook (see item B26 in this bibliography). Another report of the course written by Broadbent, Broadbent, and Schmidmaier, appeared in LASIE in March/April 1980 (see the next item, number B25).

B25
BROADBENT, Marianne, BROADBENT, Robert, and SCHMIDMAIER, Dagmar.
Technology, Systems, and School Librarians: An Approach to Continuing Education. LASIE. 10(5): March/April 1980, pp.20-28.

A report on the continuing education course "School Libraries and Information Needs - A Systems Approach", conducted in 1979, and its effect on the development of school library services in New South Wales in relation to computer and communications technology. The course is described more fully in Broadbent and Schmidmaier's School Libraries and Technology: A Sourcebook (see the next item, number B26). Another report of the course, written by Broadbent, appeared in The Teacher Librarian in June 1979 (see item B24, above).

B26
BROADBENT, Marianne and SCHMIDMAIER, Dagmar.
School Libraries and Technology: A Sourcebook. Sydney: Kuring-gai College of Advanced Education, Centre for Library

Systems, 1981. 161p.

Much of the material included in this book had its origins in the continuing education course "School Libraries and Information Needs - A Systems Approach", first offered in March 1979, and described in other works listed in this bibliography (see item B25 by Broadbent, Broadbent, and Schmidmaier; item B27 by Broadbent, et al; and item S06 by Schmidmaier). The authors note that the book is not intended to be a comprehensive work on "school librarians and technology", but rather an introduction to the area. Nor is it meant to be a substitute for the course "School Libraries and Information Needs - A Systems Approach"; rather, it may be used as a sourcebook by those wishing to develop local courses on that theme to suit local needs. The book is divided into two main sections: a collection of readings on school libraries and technology; and a set of workshop notes. The readings include: (i) "Technology, Systems and School Librarians - An Approach to Continuing Education", by Marianne Broadbent, Robert Broadbent, and Dagmar Schmidmaier; (ii) "Information Retrieval in the School Library", by Dagmar Schmidmaier; (iii) "Sharing Technology in School Libraries", by Dagmar Schmidmaier; (iv) "School Libraries and Networks", by Marianne Broadbent; (v) "Networking: An Effective Response to Change", by Marianne Broadbent; (vi) "Computer Applications for School Libraries: Some Considerations", by Robert Broadbent.

B27
BROADBENT, Marianne, et al.
Technology, Systems and School Librarians: An Approach to Continuing Education. September 1980. ERIC Document ED 210 015.

This report describes a continuing education course designed to introduce school librarians to computer and communications technology as applied to indexing, cataloguing, and networks.

B28
BURTON, Paul F.
The Microcomputer in the Smaller Library. SLA News. 160: November/December 1980, pp.175-178.

In 1979 Leith Nautical College in Scotland bought Commodore PET microcomputers to teach programming and give students experience of computer operations. These microcomputers were subsequently programmed to handle library functions. The College's periodicals data base, Marindex, and acquisitions file are now online and there are plans to automate the current awareness service and accessions bulletin.

B29
BYRNE, Richard B.
As Through a Glass Darkly: Planning for the Unknown Media Future. School Library Media Quarterly. 10(1): Fall 1981, pp.22-28.

The author looks at developing communication technologies and their likely future impact on school libraries. He discusses the possibilities of videodiscs, cable television, hand-held "picoprocessors" (which are small, hand-held devices which will be much more powerful than the microprocessors in existence now), teletext, dedicated publishing. School libraries, he claims, will have increased electronic storage capacity available to them; they will have access to remote stored data; they will be employing new methods of delivery of information; they will be able to publish their own newsletters and other material; they will be able to offer computer gaming, simulations, "hot-line tutoring", "dial-a-story", "dial-a-teacher", and current information services. The article concludes with a list of suggestions for school librarians on coming to terms with new and evolving technologies.

C01
CABECEIRAS, James.
The Multimedia Library: Materials Selection and Use. New York: Academic Press, 1978.

Chapter Thirteen of this textbook covers the selection of materials for "Programmed Instruction" (pp. 185-197). The general principles of programmed instruction are outlined, with some emphasis on the role of the computer. The author suggests criteria for evaluating hardware and software for programmed instruction, and provides checklists for use in selecting both hardware and software.

C02
CALDWELL, Robert M.
Guidelines for Developing Basic Skills Instructional Materials for Use with Microcomputer Technology. Educational Technology. October 1980, pp.7-12.

The purpose of this article, according to the author, is "to present specific guidelines for designing instructional programs that will be delivered on microcomputers so that these programs will use the capacity of the microcomputer system in a way that will develop in learners a range of cognitive skills and help learners to evolve useful learning strategies". These guidelines will be very useful to school librarians who wish to design their own computer- assisted instruction programs for, for instance, reader education.

C03
CANE, Georgie.
Computer Assisted Resource Management. Ed Lib (Newsletter of the Library Services Branch, Education Department of Tasmania). 9(5): October 1982, pp.6-10.

CIRSYS, originally designed as an online circulation system for Tasmanian public, school, and college libraries, has the potential for use in the control and management of all school resources. The article outlines three possible resource control methods: (i) decentrally housed and controlled collections; (ii) decentrally housed and centrally maintained collections; and (iii) centrally held and centrally controlled collections. The first method, familiar to many schools, is a manual one. The second and the third, by contrast, are resource management schemes which can use CIRSYS as the circulation and stock control device.

C04
Catalogue for all Australian Schools - Too Many "Standards"? Incite. 2(13): 7 August 1981, p.1.

The ASCIS pilot project was funded by the Australian Schools Commission in 1979 and 1980 to assess the viability of a computer-based catalogue card source for all Australian schools. After the Report of a Steering Committee, published in June 1980, the project appeared to go "into limbo". One of the major problems seemed to be that members of the Committee could not agree on a national set of cataloguing standards. This article is an appeal for the revival of the ASCIS project, and for a commonsense view of the cataloguing process. "In these days of stringent budgets, surely anything which can be done to minimise duplication, time, and therefore money, must be of benefit to all". Other, more recent, articles listed in this bibliography chronicle the revival of the ASCIS project and the steps being taken towards national standards. See particularly the articles by Macdonald (M06) and Blackwell and Hansen (B13).

C05
Cataloguing System. Incite. 3(14): 7 August 1982, p.2.

Colac Technical School Library in Victoria is using an automated cataloguing system, MICROMARC, which runs on a 20 megabyte Micromation microcomputer. It was designed by the Librarian, Stephen Due. This half-column notice briefly describes the system.

C06
CHRISTIE, Linda Gail.
How to Evaluate Documentation Manuals. Interface Age. August 1982, pp.60-64.

The author claims that expensive commercial computer programs are frequently put aside by users because the accompanying manuals are poor; further, she suggests that many microcomputer systems are under-used simply because the instructions are inadequate or badly written. She outlines criteria which the consumer can use to evaluate machine manuals and software documentation. These criteria should be useful to school librarians who are purchasing computer hardware and software for their libraries.

C07
COHEN, Vicki Blum.
Criteria for the Evaluation of Microcomputer Courseware. Educational Technology. 23(1): January 1983, pp.9-14.

Cohen claims that the success or failure of microcomputers as instructional tools will be determined by the software. There is a need to develop standards which will assist producers, evaluators, school librarians, and classroom teachers to determine just what constitutes quality software. She suggests that there are two sets of criteria which should be used in instructional software development and evaluation: (i) those that are basic to the design and assessment of any instructional materials; and (ii) those that are related specifically to the design of computer-based materials. In this article, she discusses the latter in some detail.

C08
COLLIER, Mel.
Microprocessor Networking in Libraries. Library and Information Research News. 5(19): September 1982, pp.11-13.

The British Library Research and Development Department and the Department of Industry, acting jointly, have awarded a grant to the Polytechnic of Central London Library Services for work on a project titled "Microprocessor Networking in Libraries". The researchers will be investigating the use of microcomputers in a local area network, in which computers and peripherals within a limited area (such as in a building or in adjacent buildings) are linked. An online catalogue will be developed, based on a 16-bit microcomputer, using existing data base management software. The feasibility of integrating this catalogue into a packaged local area network for multi-user access will then be investigated. This research could have implications for school libraries, particularly those planning local area networks, or those interested in remote access to the school library catalogues.

C09
COMPUTER EDUCATION GROUP (New South Wales).
Proceedings of Computers in Primary Schools (a One-day Conference for Teachers and Parents), Macquarie University, Saturday 30th October 1982. Sydney: Computer Education Group, 1983. 45p.

Papers were presented at this conference on "Computers in Primary Schools" by Neil Hall (covering "computer awareness courses", "computer studies", computer-assisted learning, and computers in school administration), "Planning for Computers in Primary Schools" by Arthur Anderson, "Primarily Software" by Sandra Wills, "Turtles and Logo" by Sandra Wills, and "Using Computers as an Educational Tool at Woodberry School" by John Weedon. Only in the Opening Address given by Mr. R. Winder, Deputy Director of General Education, are computers mentioned in relation to school libraries.

C10
The Computer in Secondary Education. Educational Media International. 1:1975, pp.18-23.

This extract from the Report by a Working Party of the British Computer Society Schools Committee covers three major topics: (i) computer education (or "education about computers" or "computer awareness" or "computer studies"); (ii) the computer as a resource in teaching and learning; and (iii) educational computer systems (the hardware and software available to schools). Since the report was compiled nine years ago, much of the material in the section on "Educational Computer Systems" is now extremely dated, and comments on hardware in other sections are no longer relevant. This extract from the report is included in our bibliography chiefly for its historical interest.

C11
Computer Technology and School Libraries: Policy Proposal. Print Out: A Supplement to SLB Newsletter (Library Branch, Education Department of Victoria). 14(8): September 1982, unpaged.

In July 1981, a Computer Policy Steering Committee was formed by the staff of the Library Branch of the Education Department of Victoria to write a draft policy statement on the application of computer technology to school libraries. Sub-committees, comprising members drawn from schools, regional directorates, tertiary institutions, and Library Branch, investigated six specific aspects of technology in school libraries: ancillary services; bibliographic services; computer programs/software; equipment; networking; and governance. Material produced by these sub-committees was incorporated in the draft policy formulated by the Computer Policy Steering Committee. The two-page policy proposal is reproduced, with a request for comments.

C12
A Computerized Card Catalog. Personal Computing. 5(12): December 1981, pp.99-100.

A brief news item on the online catalogue developed at Mountain View Elementary School, Broomfield, Colorado, using an Apple II microcomputer with a Corvus 10-megabyte hard disc system and software written to the specifications of Betty Costa, the library media specialist. Further details of this catalogue can be found in the following items by Costa, listed in this bibliography as C14, C15, C16, C18, C19, and C20.

C13
COOK, John.
Understanding Micro-computers. Incite. 4(5): 25 March 1983, p.9.

This brief article is a review of Peter J. Pegg's self-instructional computer software package, Computer Awareness for Teacher Librarians, which is listed in this bibliography as item number P05.

C14
COSTA, Betty.
Catalogs via Microcomputers. School Library Journal. 27(7): March 1981, p.71.

Costa wrote this single-column notice in response to a previous article in School Library Journal (August 1980, p.12), titled "School Computer Aids Library and Students" (listed in this bibliography as S07). She refers to the main components of the school library computer catalogue she was then developing, briefly describing the microcomputer hardware and the software package in use. She also refers to plans for the future, plans which were subsequently implemented, and described in other articles. See the entries which follow (C14, C15, C16, C18, C19, and C20) for further details.

C15
COSTA, Betty.
Microcomputers in Colorado - It's Elementary! Wilson Library Bulletin. 55(9): May 1981, pp.676-678, 717.

Costa, Library Media Specialist at the Mountain View Elementary School in Broomfield, Colorado, describes an online catalogue in her elementary school library. The system uses an Apple II microcomputer with a Corvus hard disc drive. Pupils are able to access books and other materials by author, title, or subject, as in an ordinary card catalogue.

C16
COSTA, Betty.
An Online Catalog for an Elementary School Library Media Center. School Library Media Quarterly. 10(4): Summer 1982, pp.337-346.

The author discusses issues related to her online catalogue, "Computer Cat". In 1980, when the online catalogue went into use, the school had a library of more than 4000 items for a student population of approximately 300. All pupils are taught to use the online catalogue during a library orientation program.

C17
COSTA, Betty and COSTA, Marie.
A Micro Handbook for Small Libraries and Media Centers.
Littleton, Colorado: Libraries Unlimited, 1983. 216p.

This book was written to assist librarians and school media specialists who are planning to automate cataloguing, circulation, and other routine functions, or to use microcomputers for library administration or online searching. It provides a brief survey of the history of computers and their role in libraries, an introduction to computer software, and a discussion of basic hardware, including peripherals. The bulk of the work is devoted to a detailed coverage of a variety of specific types of microcomputer software and applications, including word-processing packages, data base management systems, and library applications software for such tasks as serials control, cataloguing, circulation, and library instruction. Appendices provide lists of books, periodicals, newsletters, software dealers, and organisations; a glossary of terms; information on caring for a computer system; and sample evaluation charts.

C18
COSTA, Betty and COSTA, Marie.
Microcomputers in Libraries. Technicalities. 1(11): October 1981, p.16.

In the past, the cost of computer systems limited small libraries to those small applications that can be performed by a microcomputer using floppy discs. The advent of a hard disc system - the Winchester - that can be linked to a microcomputer has expanded possibilities so that a library catalogue can now be mounted on disc. This article briefly describes the way in which this has been done by one school library (Mountain View Elementary School) in Colorado. Although other articles by the same authors give more detail, this one is especially useful because it gives contact addresses of the principals involved.

C19
COSTA, Betty and COSTA, Marie.
The Microcomputer in the School Media Centre. Review. 10(2): June 1982, pp.23-24.

An article in a South Australian journal on Betty Costa's online catalogue at Mountain View Elementary School in Colorado. The features of the "Computer Cat" software, on which the microcomputer catalogue is based, are described.

C20
COSTA, Betty and COSTA, Marie.
"Card" Catalog on a Microcomputer - So Easy a Child can Use It! Catholic Library World. November 1982, pp.166-169.

Betty Costa's use of a hard disc to mount the catalogue of an elementary school library has caused so much interest that the Costas are being asked to write for many different journals. In this article, the mother/daughter team gives a concise, clear description of "how it works", with examples of screen messages received by the user in what is essentially a user-friendly system.

D01
DEBENHAM, Jerry.
Computer Automated Simulations: How to design One for Under $300. Educational Technology. August 1978, pp.30-33.

The author developed, at relatively low cost, two interactive computer simulations for use with students at the University of Utah. He now teaches software development skills to postgraduate students, emphasising low-cost techniques so that students can personally finance their own programs. This article provides helpful tips for teachers and school librarians who wish to produce their own simulations. It assumes the reader will have access to computer facilities on which the language APL is available; however, the general guidelines would still be useful for those planning simulations using BASIC or other languages on microcomputers.

D02
de CRESPIGNY, Virginia.
Computer Systems for School Libraries in Victoria: Some Alternatives. School Library Bulletin (Computer Supplement). 13(3): September 1981, pp.51-60.

The author describes four systems - TECHNILIB, CAVAL, INSEARCH, and URICA - that school librarians should consider using in thier libraries. De Crespigny first describes the background of each system, then the various features of each, and lists its advantages and disadvantages.

D03
DELLIT, Jillian.
Computer Networking in School Library/Resource Centres: A Bibliography. Society for Mass Media and Resource Technology (SMMART) Journal. 12(3): 1982, pp.21-24.

A bibliography of materials dealing with school libraries, networks, and computers. Fifty-two items, some of them extremely general (for instance, the second edition of the Australian Schools Commission publication Books and Beyond), are included. About one third of the items listed are Australian articles, booklets, and reports.

D04
DENNIS, Patricia.
Primary Committee on Computers in Education. School Library Bulletin (Computer Supplement). 13(3): September 1981, p.78.

With the growing use of microcomputer technology in schools, computer awareness is essential for both teachers and children. The Primary Committee on Computers in Education

(Victoria) was established to provide advice on the purchase of hardware, and information about software and resources available. The Committee produces a newsletter, Bits and Bytes, and has also produced a directory of teachers working in computer education. Further information can be obtained from Ms P. Dennis, Executive Officer, PCCIE, C/- Greenslopes Primary School, Gloria Avenue, Dandenong, Victoria 3175 (or by telephone on 03- 791 1373).

D05
DESPOSITO, Joe.
Computers: Which One is for You? Popular Electronics. 20(5): May 1982, pp. 45-60.

With the decreasing cost of computer hardware, the problem now for many libraries is not buying a computer, but buying one that best meets the needs of the library. This article provides an introduction to microcomputer hardware for personal, professional, educational, and small business functions. A sample checklist for hardware selection is included.

D06
DIXON, Scott.
How to Organize an Efficient, Smooth-Running Computer Room. Electronic Learning. 2(2): October 1982, pp.64-65, 84.

At Centennial Junior High School in Boulder, Colorado, pupils and staff make extensive use of the Media Centre's three Apple microcomputers. The computer room is carefully organised so that all intending users are able to get the best possible use out of the limited number of machines. The system provides for the training of new users, and allows ample time for game-playing, pupil projects, and teachers' needs. This article could be of considerable help to school librarians who have, or are planning for, microcomputers in their libraries.

D07
DOERR, Christine.
Microcomputers and the 3r's: A Guide for Teachers. Rochelle Park, N.J.: Hayden Book Company, 1979. 177p.

While this introduction to the educational uses of microcomputers has been written for classroom teachers, school librarians will find it useful as a guide to the types of hardware and software available and to the many ways in which microcomputers can be used in instruction. Chapter headings include "The Microcomputer - What It Is and What It Ain't", "What Microcomputers Offer to Education", "How to Get Started", "Instructional Simulation", "Games", "Computer-Assisted Instruction", "Administrative Computing in Miniature", "Where to Go for Help", "Deciding What to Buy".

D08
DONOVAN, John J. and MADNICK, Stuart E.
Software Projects: Pedagogical Aids for Software Education and Research. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1977.

Although this book describes "an environment, specific tools, and a philosophy for teaching software", it looks solely at the pragmatic use of that environment while making no attempt to evaluate the quality of its features.

D09
DOUGLAS, Shirley and NEIGHTS, Gary.
Instructional Software Selection: A Guide to Instructional Microcomputer Software. (Microcomputers in Education Series). Harrisburg: Pennsylvania State Department of Education, [n.d.]. 33p. ERIC document ED 205 201.

This guide to evaluating instructional microcomputer software includes a hardware/software interface analysis sheet which can be used to determine whether the software being evaluated is compatible with the hardware on which it is to be used. An instructional software evaluation form is also provided, covering (i) specific instructional objectives of the item; (ii) grade level; (iii) validation data; (iv) correlation data; (v) instructional strategies used in the software; and (vi) instructional design features. Appendices include a bibliography, a glossary of computer terms, a list of organisations concerned with computer-assisted instruction, and a list of eight software libraries.

D10
DOUGLAS, Shirley and NEIGHTS, Gary.
Microcomputer Reference: A Guide to Microcomputers. (Microcomputers in Education Series). Harrisburg: Pennsylvania State Department of Education, 1980. 37p. ERIC document ED 205 203.

This guide supplies basic information about computers for those educators who are considering the purchase of a microcomputer. Two sets of criteria are provided: (i) criteria to be used in conducting a needs assessment prior to the purchase of any microcomputer equipment; and (ii) criteria for use in the evaluation of various microcomputers in relation to the needs of the school. Both a needs assessment instrument and an evaluation worksheet are included.

D11
DOWLING, Karen.
The School Media Center Goes Online. Catholic Library World. 53(3): October 1981, pp.120-121.

While some school libraries are using computers for library management tasks, including cataloguing and circulation, others are using them in answering reference queries and for online searching. Pupils in senior high schools in Montgomery County, Maryland, are able to have computer searches done through DIALOG to locate books, articles, and reports for their research projects. Dowling briefly describes this service and discusses pupil use of it.

D12
DOWNIE, Andrew.
A Computer in the School Library. Library Newsletter (Catholic Education Office, Sydney Secondary Schools). 8(18): 1982, pp.1-7.

Downie, Teacher-Librarian at St. Paul's Christian Brothers High School, Manly, describes the use of a Tandy Model 1 microcomputer with twin disc drives, printer, and visual display unit, to provide a circulation system in his library. The computer is also used to produce book lists and to provide bibliographic details on materials in the collection.

D13
DRIVER, Russell and DRIVER, Mary Anne.
Automation in School Library Media Centers. School Library Journal. 28(5): January 1982, pp.21-25.

The authors of this article survey the historical development of automated technical processing in school libraries, from the 1950s to the present.

D14
DUE, Stephen C.
MICROMARC: The Microcomputer in a School Library. Australian School Librarian. 19(3): September 1982, pp.100-101.

The author, who is Librarian in charge at Colac Technical School, describes his library computer system, implemented between 1981 and 1983, called CTS MICROMARC. A Micromation four-user system with two floppy disc drives is used to produce printed catalogues in book form. Author, title, and subject catalogues are currently produced. The system will also allow for extended subject indexing by using keywords from the contents pages of books; it was hoped that it would be possible to begin this more detailed subject indexing of the collection in 1983.

D15
DUNNETT, Colin W.
Teletext: Ceefax, Oracle, and even Tic Tac - Part of a New Revolutionin the Television Industry. Society for Mass Media and Resource Technology (SMMART) Journal. 8(2): 1978, pp.3-6.

An article written to introduce school librarians to new developments in the telecommunications, television, and computer industries, especially the transmission of information in the systems known as Teletext, Viewdata, Ceefax, Oracle, and Tic Tac. Since the article was written more than five years ago, much of the information is now somewhat dated.

D16
DUNSTAN, D. Warwick.
CIRSYS and the State Library of Tasmania. Society for Mass media and Resource Technology (SMMART) Journal. 10(1): 1980, pp.40-42.

Dunstan, Deputy State Librarian at the State Library of Tasmania, describes the development and introduction of CIRSYS (CIRculation SYStem) in public and school libraries in Tasmania, up to 1979. CIRSYS, developed by the State Library of Tasmania and the Elizabeth Computer Centre, was operating online at the Derwent Regional Library. The author discusses plans to have it operating in the Northern Regional Library in Launceston in July 1980 and the Hobart Lending Library in December 1980 using an online/batch format. In addition, arrangements had been made to test CIRSYS in three large Tasmanian schools and colleges. This article is most useful for the background information it provides on the early development of CIRSYS. Several articles listed in this bibliography describe more recent developments - for instance, those by Broadbent (B21), Hargraves (H03), Henri (H13 and H14), Hopkins (H19), and Timbs (T07).

D17
DWYER, Jim [James G.].
Australian School Catalogue Information Service: The ASCIS Experiment. In COOK, John (ed.). Being Resourceful: Sixth Biennial Conference of the Australian School Library Association, held at the Australian Mineral Foundation, Adelaide, 28 August - 2 September 1978. Goulburn: ASLA, 1978, pp.26-29.

The author outlines the development of SAERIS and the ASCIS pilot project to 1978, after briefly reviewing the experimental use in schools of the National Library of Australia card service and the studies undertaken in 1974 and 1976 on central cataloguing services by Wesley Young and Doug Down.

D18
DWYER, James G.
Centralised Services for School Libraries. In COOK, John (ed.). School Librarianship. Sydney: Pergamon, 1981, pp.227-238.

Within the context of a survey of past and present centralised services to school libraries in all Australian states, Dwyer briefly discusses SAERIS, the ASCIS pilot project, and the possibilities for further automation in the future.

D19
DWYER, James G.
SAERIS and ASCIS: A Non-Technical Overview. Australian Library Journal. 27(17): 6 October 1978, pp.283-285.

The author, who is Supervisor of School Libraries in the South Australian Education Department, reviews the development of a computer-based central cataloguing service for school libraries from October 1967 when the first submission was made to the South Australian Education Department, to 1978. He describes the planning for, and implementation of, the first stage of SAERIS (South Australian Education Resources Information System), and the implementation of the pilot project for the Australian School Catalogue Information Service (ASCIS).

D20
DWYER, James G.
Sharing Technology in School Libraries. In Sharing: Proceedings of the First Combined Conference of the Library Association of Australia and the New Zealand Library Association. Sydney: Library Association of Australia, 1981, pp.528- 533.

This paper covers the use of computers and telecommunications in the area of bibliographic control. Dwyer looks at some practical applications of new technologies and discusses some of the systems which are affecting schools, both in Australia and overseas. He examines the involvement of schools in data base networking for multi-type libraries; the development of SAERIS as the first major automated support service for school libraries in Australia; the events leading up to the plans to develop ASCIS as a national cataloguing service for Australian school libraries; and the possibilities presented by some of the newer technologies, including videotex and holography.

D21
DYER, Susan R. and FORCIER, Richard C.
How to Pick Computer Software. Instructional Innovator. 27(6): September 1982, pp.38-40.

The authors provide a list of general criteria for selecting educational software to fit the needs of users, with specific criteria for selecting drill and practice, tutorial, games and simulation, and information management packages.

E01
Education Dept. Develops New Videodisc Project. School Library Journal. 27(8): April 1981, pp.12-13.

A brief column announcement that the Educational Technology Branch of the Office of Libraries and Learning Technologies, United States Department of Education, is in the process of developing a demonstration program in nine elementary schools in the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia. Called the "Beltway Videodisc Project", it aims to help teachers, pupils, and members of the community to acquire a knowledge of computers and to help them to understand the potential of microcomputers in the teaching of basic skills. The selected schools were to be supplied with the newest developments in hardware, including videodiscs and microcomputers, and linked with networks. For further information on the Beltway Videodisc Project, see item M18 in this bibliography, an article titled "Media Specialists Discuss New Technology".

E02
Educational Software Development: A Guide to the Design and Development of Computer-Based Learning Materials. Brisbane: Curriculum Branch, Queensland Department of Education, 1982. 46p.

Prepared by Rosanne Gare, this booklet is designed to help teachers to identify curriculum areas and educational situations in which computer software can meet instructional needs. Some emphasis is placed on the need for educational or instructional design and programming design to be matched if high-quality educational software is to be produced. The major topics covered in the booklet are: (i) educational design and instructional strategy; (ii) logical flow procedure, program specifications, and flowcharting; (iii) programming considerations (the capabilities of available computer hardware, and coding a program that will take advantage of them to meet the specified objectives); and (iv) packaging, including documentation, teacher's guides, and student guides.

E03
EDWARDS, Judith B., et al.
Computer Applications in Instruction: A Teacher's Guide to Selection and Use. Portland, Oregon: Time Share (Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory), 1978. 206p.

Part I of this book covers "The Essentials of Hardware and Software"; Part II, "Instructional Uses of the Computer"; and Part III, the selection of computer-based instructional units. Part IV consists of a collection of fifteen readings on the use of computers in instruction. Sample screen displays or printouts generated by a wide range of instructional computer programs are reproduced in the text.

E04
EICHINSKI, George.
Victorian Association of Library Automation (VALA). School Library Bulletin (Computer Supplement). 13(3): September 1981, pp.77-78.

LASIE was the first organisation in Australia which devoted itself extensively to library automation. Although it operates on the national level, it was, nevertheless, based in Sydney. Since interest in library automation is widespread, a need was seen for a group in Melbourne to organise local meetings, seminars, and activities to promote a better understanding of library automation. VALA was established to meet this need. It has run a number of seminars on library automation, including some for school librarians. For further information on VALA, contact George Eichinski, Hon. Secretary, VALA, Box 2342, GPO, Melbourne, Victoria 3001.

E05
EISELE, James E.
Classroom Use of Microcomputers. Educational Technology. October 1979, pp.13-15.

Microcomputers in the classroom can serve many purposes, including the teaching of computer awareness to all pupils, the use of the computer as a creative problem-solving tool, the use of challenging and entertaining games to reinforce learning in many subject areas, and the use of the computer for drill and practice, simulation, and testing. The author suggests that teachers should be encouraged to create instructional materials for use with microcomputers, and that they should seek to establish mechanisms for widespread sharing of these materials. School librarians who read this article could give some consideration to the idea of the library as a centre where computer programs created in the school could be stored and made available for use as needed.

E06
EISELE, James E.
Lesson Design for Computer-Based Instructional Systems. Educational Technology. September 1978, pp.14-21.

In this article, Eisele provides some guidelines for those teachers who wish to create their own instructional materials for use with computers. The elements of instructional design covered are: (i) providing a stimulus for the pupil; (ii) judging the response; (iii) providing appropriate feedback; and (iv) branching to the next sequence as a result of the response. School librarians who wish to design their own instructional materials for user education will find this a useful introduction to the skills needed.

E07
ELDREDGE, Bruce and DELP, Kenneth.
But What's a Software? How to Evaluate Educational Computer Programs. Media and Methods. 17(6): February 1981, p.4.

In this article, the first of two on evaluating computer software, the authors define computer software as the sets of instructions that make the machinery work. This includes both the actual program on disc, tape, or in written form, and the accompanying documentation. The authors divide educational software into four main categories: (i) computer-assisted instruction; (ii) computer-managed instruction; (iii) games; and (iv) simulations.

E08
ELDREDGE, Bruce and DELP, Kenneth.
How to Evaluate Educational Computer Programs. Media and Methods. 17(7): March 1981, pp.4, 15.

In the February 1981 issue of Media and Methods, Eldredge and Delp presented a brief overview of educational computer software. In this article, they suggest some criteria for evaluating software packages for computer-assisted instruction, computer-managed instruction, educational games, and simulations. In an article of only a little over one page, coverage of the complex issues associated with software selection can be only superficial, but, nevertheless, school librarians will find some useful ideas are put forward by the authors.

E09
ELLIOTT, Chris.
Home Computers: Can They Help with the Homework? Media and Methods. 18(8): April 1982, pp.24-25, 33.

With personal computers becoming relatively inexpensive, and appearing in many homes, teachers may be able to plan "computer homework" for their pupils, to use outside hands-on computer time to compensate for scarcity of available classroom hands-on time. Two important suggestions are made for school libraries: first, that the library should develop a collection of computer software relevant to the school curricula, suitable for both individual and class use; and, secondly, that school libraries should lend inexpensive small computers to pupils in the same way that many now lend items of equipment such as cameras and tape recorders. The author names one school where these services are already part of the library program.

E10
EMMENS, Carol A.
The Videodisc Competition. School Library Journal. 27(9): May 1981, p.41.

Will school librarians begin to introduce videodisc players into school libraries? The first videodisc player to be sold commercially in the United States was that of Magnavox in 1978; now several brands are available there, though they were not available on the Australian market in 1981. Emmens briefly describes some of the models available in the United States in 1981, and lists the advantages and disadvantages of each.

E11
EMMENS, Carol A.
Telidon: A Videotex System. School Library Journal. 28(10): August 1982, p.39.

A page, written for school librarians, on current developments in teletext/videotex systems in the United Kingdom, France, United States of America, and Canada.

E12
ERICKSON, Jonathan.
EL's Guide to Printers: What to Know Before You Invest. Electronic Learning. 1(4): March/April 1982, pp.44-47.

The author provides information on the various types of printers currently available, with a comparison table. He also outlines factors which should be considered when a choice of printer is being made, whether for a library or for non-library applications.

E13
Evaluation of Computer Software. Scan (Library Services, Division of Services, New South Wales Department of Education). 1(4): 1982, pp.3-4.

A brief article which presents ten suggested criteria to be used in evaluating commercially-produced software programs for school and school library use.

E14
Evaluator's Guide for Microcomputer-Based Instructional Packages. Developed by MicroSIFT, a project of the Computer Technology Program, Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory. Eugene, Oregon: International Council for

Computers in Education, 1982. 50+p.

This is a substantial guide for evaluating computer-based instructional software. The contents include a summary of MicroSIFT's evaluation process, a detailed description of all components of a review, evaluation forms, sample reviews, and a glossary. See also the following item, E15.

E15
Evaluator's Guide for Microcomputer-Based Instructional Packages. Developed by MicroSIFT. Portland, Oregon: Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory, 1981. ERIC document ED 206 330.

See the annotation for the previous item, E14.

F01
FALK, Howard.
Computer Software and Equipment Considerations. School Library Journal. 28(3): November 1981, pp.29-32.

The author says that "this article aims to provide a starting point for understanding what a small computer system includes and how to get further information on the costs of computer software and hardware". It provides an introduction to the type of small computer systems now being set up in some school libraries, and to some of the issues a librarian will have to consider in acquiring such a system.

F02
FITE, Alice E. and NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SCIENCE, Task Force on the Role of the School Library Media Program in the National Program.
Report of the Task Force on Role of the School Library Program in Networking. School Media Quarterly. 7(2): Winter 1979, pp.89-114.

The first task force to review "the role of the school library media program in networking" was appointed by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS) in January 1977 with a brief to delineate the position of the school media program within the framework of national networking. The American Association of School Librarians (AASL) of the American Library Association (ALA) assisted NCLIS in developing guidelines for the work of the task force, in selecing its members, and in providing educational resources. The final report of the task force was accepted unanimously by NCLIS in September 1978. It covers the rationale for the inclusion of school library media programs in library networks, the contribution which school libraries could make to the national program, the benefits to school library users from participation in networks, and the problems associated with school library participation. Recommendations are made regarding the participation of school libraries in networks. The problems and recommendaions for future action are discussed within a philosophical framework based on psychological principles, political and legal factors, communications facilities, and planning considerations.

F03
FLINT, J.R.
Observations on Computing. In JENNEX, G.I., FONG, Michael, and McCOOL, Colette. Planning for Quality: Papers of the Seventh Biennial Conference of the Australian School Library Association, Darwin, 1-5 September 1980. Melbourne: ASLA, 1980, pp.76-78.

This is a brief introductory paper on computers in education by the Principal of Darwin Community College. He stresses the need for short courses which will promote "a general appreciation of computing" among educators and librarians.

F04
FORMAN, Denyse.
Search of the Literature. The Computing Teacher. 9(5): January 1981, pp.37-51.

This search of the literature on the instructional use of computers was originally prepared by Forman for a report, Instructional Use of Microcomputers: A Report on BC's Pilot Project, for British Columbia's Ministry of Education, published in September 1981. Fifty-two books, articles, and reports are cited, only a small number of which are related directly to school libraries. The search revealed that teachers were generally optimistic about the future of computers in education. Two difficulties were seen to be: (i) the problem of ensuring access to a supply of good-quality software; and (ii) the need to train teachers more effectively in the use of computer technology.

F05
FOX, Barry.
A Revolution for Video Discs. New Scientist. 96(1328): 21 October 1982, pp.150-153.

The author concentrates on the potential of videodiscs as carriers of information. He also discusses briefly the use of videodisc players, linked with computers, in interactive educational programs.

F06
FREDERICK, Franz J.
Guide to Microcomputers. Washington, D.C.: Association for Educational Communications and Technology, 1980. 152p.

The first six chapters provide a general introduction to microcomputer systems. Aspects of hardware and software, including disc operating systems, computer languages, and accessories, are discussed. Other chapters deal with computer-managed instruction, computer-assisted instruction, time sharing, electronic mail, networks, and media centre applications. Chapter Twelve provides a list of magazines and journals dealing with microcomputers and their software; Chapter Thirteen, a list of companies specialising in creating specialised languages and applications programs for microcomputers; and Chapter Fourteen, a list of companies specialising in the preparation of educational programs for use on microcomputers.

F07
FREE, John.
The Amazing Winchester - Big-Machine Memory for Personal Computers. Popular Science. 221(4): October 1982, pp.88-90.

A description of the features of the Winchester hard disc drive, with emphasis on its ability to increase the storage capacity of microcomputers such as the Apple II.

F08
FRENCH, Nancy and PARRETT, Tom.
Savvy's Guide to Microcomputers: Desk-Top Power. Savvy. November 1982, pp.53-79.

A long article, in a magazine for executive women, on assessing available microcomputers in the light of the purchaser's own needs. The article includes sections on "Analyzing Your Needs", selecting hardware, matching technology to tasks, the needs of the educator, the needs of the consultant, the needs of the writer. A double-page table compares available desk-top microcomputer systems under a number of headings.

G01
GARE, Rosanne.
A Guide to the Evaluation of Computer-Based Learning Materials. (Resources Review Series). Brisbane: Curriculum Branch, Queensland Department of Education, 1982. 28p.

Gare sees the computer as an "exciting new resource" for enhancing the quality of teaching and learning in the classroom. Yet unless educational software is chosen carefully, the computer can quickly lose its appeal and destroy any further interest in a subject; worse still, it can become "the most expensive white elephant ever to usurp educational funds". This guide deals with evaluating educational computer software as distinct from software designed for administrative tasks in schools and school libraries. It is divided into a number of sections: (i) a general consideration of computer-based instructional materials as an educational medium; (ii) criteria for the evaluation of educational computer software; (iii) reviews of a selection of computer-based learning materials; (iv) an evaluation of some software tools and author languages. An evaluation form is provided for use in selecting software.

G02
GARE, Rosanne.
Micro-Power in the Primary School. Classroom. 2(1): February/March 1982, pp.5-7.

A lively article, written to introduce primary school teachers to microcomputers and to educational computing. School librarians will find it useful for staff development activities, especially for promoting the use of microcomputers as an instructional tool.

G03
GARRAWAY, Hugh.
Computer Software: It's as Easy as.... Instructional Innovator. 25(6): September 1980, pp.20-21.

As a means of developing computer awareness in educators who have been apprehensive about microcomputers, the author briefly discusses the use of purchased software, creating educational software using Intelligent Authoring Systems (IAS) packages, and writing educational software programs. The emphasis is on how easy it all can be, once the educator has overcome his or her fear of the new technology.

G04
GEDDES, George.
Computer Software in a College of Education Library.

Unpublished paper presented at the AVSCOT Conference on Handling and Managing Computer Software, held in Glasgow, Scotland, on 11 March 1983.

This paper describes the treatment of computer materials in the Audio Visual Library at Jordanhill College of Education, Scotland. Geddes regards microcomputer programs as simply "information carriers in a different physical form"; as such, they are included in the College's audiovisual collection. He discusses their acquisition, cataloguing and classification, storage, circulation, and security. He also identifies "certain problem areas" in relation to them, including: lack of bibliographic control; absence of manufacturing or packaging standards; lack of transferability of programs between machines; and cataloguing problems caused by poor documentation.

G05
GILBERT, Leslie.
The Microprocessor Revolution in Education. Educational Media International. 1: 1982, pp.5-7.

Microcomputers are simple, increasingly cheap, and versatile; they can be used in the classroom in a variety of ways, the limits being only "the teacher's imagination and training". Gilbert, who is Deputy Director of the Council for Educational Technology in the United Kingdom, examines two aspects of the "microprocessor revolution in education": (i) what necessary steps should be taken on the national policy-making level so that the full potential for the use of microcomputers is realised; and (ii) the implications for education of the revolution in information technology, of which the microprocessor is only one important component.

G06
GILMAN, James A.
The Resourcerer's Apprentice. Orana. 19(1): February 1983, pp.33-41.

The author outlines four basic principles related to the role and function of microcomputers within schools: (i) there is an educational need, and a potential use, for more than one microcomputer within the school; (ii) the use of such equipment lies well within the capabilities of each and every teacher in the school; (iii) applications exist for microcomputers within every subject area of the curriculum, as well as within many administrative areas; (iv) if the school is to make the best use of the products of this new technology, these products need to be both organised efficiently, and integrated with the rest of the school's teaching and learning resources, by competent staff whose actions are not influenced by a loyalty to any one particular subject department. He suggests that in schools where the school library functions as a resource centre, and the school librarian is seen as the manager of the school's information resources and systems, the microcomputer resources would be best organised and controlled through the library. Gilman is a former school librarian from Tasmania who is currently in charge of the County Curriculum Development Centre, Durham, England.

G07
GIVENS, Patsy B.
Computers and Media Centers: Services, Satisfaction and Cost Effectiveness. 10 June 1981. Available on microfiche only. ERIC document ED 211 058.

The author gives a summary of responses to a survey on how media centres use computers.

G08
GLEASON, Gerald T.
Microcomputers in Education: The State of the Art. Educational Technology. March 1981, pp.7-18.

This article reports on a series of visits which the author undertook during the first semester of the academic year 1980/1981. He explored current applications of computer-assisted instruction, with special emphasis on microcomputer applications. He discusses new developments in microcomputer hardware, in software and CAI programming, in computer literacy, and in research.

G09
GLOTFELTY, Ruth.
Stalking Computer Software. School Library Journal. 28(7): March 1982, pp.91-94.

After purchasing an Apple II microcomputer for independent use by pupils who elected to visit the school's media centre during their study hall time, the staff of the media centre at Pontiac Township High School in Illinois conducted a survey to investigate commercial educational software for independent study. One of the major difficulties in selecting materials had been the reluctance of producers to supply cassettes and discs for preview. As the author notes, "for years, librarians have been able to order nonprint materials with on approval privileges. It seemed natural to expect the same advantage when searching for microcomputer materials". During the course of their survey, they were eventually able to preview twenty-eight out of the thirty-seven programs requested from suppliers. The article includes reviews of programs seen, and ends with a plea to suppliers to consider making preview copies available to school libraries as a matter of course.

G10
GOLDBERG, Albert L.
A Beginner's Guide to Microcomputer Resources. Audiovisual Instruction. 24(8): November 1979, pp.22-23.

Goldberg provides a brief bibliography of twenty-four books on aspects of microcomputing, including easy-to-understand introductions to computing with titles like Getting Involved With Your Own Computer (Solomon and Viet) and Peanut Butter and Jelly Guide to Computers (Willis); books on programming in BASIC; and guides to simulations and games. He also provides a list of thirty-one American computer journals and magazines, with addresses and subscription information. Unfortunately, no annotations are provided here or in the bibliography of books. The article concludes with a list of names and addresses of twenty-four manufacturers.

G11
GOLDIE, Jan.
Switched-on Learning. Woman's Day. 9 November 1982, p.70.

This brief, illustrated article, from a popular weekly magazine, describes the use of microcomputers to teach basic skills subjects to fifth class pupils at Methodist Ladies' College, Burwood, Sydney.

G12
GONDER, Peggy Odell.
But Try Them Instead of Dewey Decimals. Education USA. 24(7): 12 October 1981, p.52.

Another brief notice about Betty Costa's online catalogue at Mountain View Elementary School, Broomfield, Colorado. For further details, see the the following items in this bibliography by Costa: C14; C15; C16; C18; C19; and C20.

G13
GOODMAN, Doreen.
ASCIS Pilot Project (1978-1980): An Assessment. Australian School Librarian. 17(3): Spring 1980, pp.81-84.

The ASCIS pilot project, which aimed at investigating the feasibility of a computer-based centralised cataloguing service for Australian schools, was initially funded by the Australian Schools Commission in 1978. This pilot project ended in June 1980, and the final report was presented to the Schools Commission shortly afterwards. Goodman discusses the background research which led up to the establishment of the ASCIS project, from 1971 when the Australian School Library Association first called for centralised support services to be made available to both government and non-government schools throughout Australia. She then describes the implementation of the project, discusses the findings, and provides an assessment of ASCIS. For further information on the ASCIS pilot project, see Dwyer's 1978 article, "SAERIS and ASCIS: A Non-Technical Overview", listed in this bibliography as D19, and Lafleur's 1979 article, "ASCIS...What's That?", listed as L01.

G14
GORDON, Anitra and ZINN, Karl.
Microcomputer Software Considerations. School Library Journal. 28(10): August 1982, pp.25-27.

The authors discuss the need to evaluate computer software programs according to content, pedagogical soundness, and technical features. They stress the need to consult with staff and to consider the local community in setting up school library computer systems, and they recommend reading computer journals as a means of keeping abreast of current developments.

G15
GORDON, Helen A.
A Guide for Reading - A Selected Annotated Bibliography for Understanding Microcomputer Hardware, Software and Peripherals. Online. 7(3): May 1983, pp.30-34.

This selected, annotated bibliography lists fifty articles from a variety of periodicals, including Interface Age, Popular Computing, Personal Computing, Online, Database, Science, National Geographic, Byte, and Time. All were published between October 1980 and February 1983. Subjects covered include microcomputers, microcomputer software, printers, modems, disc drives, and selection of hardware and software.

G16
GRAHAM, Judy.
My Micro Chased the Blues Away. School Library Journal. 29(6): February 1983, pp.23-26.

In March 1980 the author, who is Librarian at Point Pleasant High School, Point Pleasant, West Virginia, began to plan for a computerised library system for her school of 650 pupils. Using a Radio Shack Model III, 48K microcomputer with two disc drives, and later with hardware extensions including a hard disc drive, a system was implemented which controls circulation, allows for catalogue enquiries by author, title, call number, or subject, and prints reports and statistical summaries. The circulation system keeps a check of fines and controls overdues. Subject bibliographies can be prepared for teachers, and reports are generated on circulation activity (including statistics on loans in each of the ten Dewey Decimal Classification main classes), overdues, materials which have not been used, and materials added to the collection. Advice is provided for those who are thinking of automating their school library catalogues and circulation systems.

G17
GRANT, John, FLUCK, Andrew, and DARBY, Jonathan.
Thinking of a Network? Educational Computing. May 1983, pp.16-19.

A local area computer network consists of a group of microcomputers, concentrated in a small geographical area (about one kilometre) and connected by cables. A typical network would consist of a number of microcomputers, some of which would be connected directly to a range of peripherals such as printers and disc drives. One of the major advantages of a network is the transferability of software written for different machines. Another is that expensive peripherals can be shared among a number of microcomputers with each user able to run individual applications. In this article, some networks and networking devices are reviewed, with some attention being given to the Research Machines Chain.

G18
GRASON, Ian.
Fiction Subject Catalogue at Murray High School. Ed Lib (Newsletter of the Library Services Branch, Education Department of Tasmania). 9(3): June/July 1982, pp.45-52.

The first part of this article is devoted to a discussion of Murray Park High School's fiction subject catalogue. However, despite the title, the second part is devoted to notes on the "Use of the Computer in the Library" at that school. While there is no computer in the library, there is an online connection to Hobart and the Elizabeth Computer Centre through a terminal located elsewhere in the school. The Librarian is using this terminal to follow up overdues, to store a fiction subject headings list, to create a list of non-fiction subject headings with Dewey numbers, and to classify and catalogue all materials held by the school's Science Department. On pages 50-52, Georgie Cane, Systems Co-ordinator for TASCIS, comments critically on some of the projects described by Grason.

G19
GREENAGEL, Frank L.

Why Videotex? Media and Methods. 18(2): October 1981, pp.6-7, 23.

The Academic American Encyclopedia, the first new, multi-volume general encyclopaedia to be published in the United States since 1967, is available to users through a computer terminal linked to their television sets. The author presents the case for the creation of encyclopaedias and other data bases in machine-readable form and making them available through videotex systems. Online electronic encyclopaedias have many advantages over printed encyclopaedias, including ease of updating and enhanced access to information.

G20
GRIEVE, Ann and WILLIAMS, Jenny.
Glossary of Computer and Related Terms. School Library Bulletin (Computer Supplement). 13(8): September 1981, pp.79-97.

The glossary includes: computer terms related directly to computer hardware and software; terminology related to information retrieval systems; computer networks and organisations in which libraries are involved; and a brief select bibliography. The glossary is enhanced by the ample use of cross references - especially "see also" references. Examples (often as illustrations) are given where appropriate.

G21
GRIGG, Bruce.
Computers, School Students, and the SRC. Journal of the School Library Association of Queensland. 13(1): September 1980, pp.4-7.

Grigg briefly traces historical trends in the use of computers in education, culminating in the current emphasis on microcomputers both as instructional tools and for administrative tasks. He discusses computer-assisted instruction, computer-managed instruction, simulations, and the use of computers in computer awareness courses. He then presents an alternative format, which he calls "student managed instruction using computers". He sees school librarians as having a dual role in regard to computers: (i) as resource specialists who make learning equipment and resources available throughout the school; and (ii) as administrators who use computers for library management tasks.

G22
Guide to Software: What You Should Know Before You Buy. Computer Readout. [No publication details given]. [1982?].

pp.37-39, 65.

Despite a sub-title which promises a "guide to software acquisition", the author is really offering an informal account of the mistakes he made, and the computer folklore he unearthed, as he travelled "the road from cassette to dual disks". He says that all he has tried to do "is use a little common sense, laced with [his] own trials and errors, in an effort to save you a few headaches and let a little sunshine into the software forest". He does, however, offer a few very useful tips for selecting software: (i) find someone else who is using the package in which you are interested, and discuss it with him/her; (ii) check the quality of the documentation; (iii) make sure your system is large enough to mount and run the software; (iv) make sure the software is compatible with your system.

HO1
HALL, I.M.
Memorandum to Principals of Schools - Secondary Division: Computers in Education, February 1981. School Library Bulletin (Computer Supplement). 13(3): September 1981, pp.12-15.

Originally issued as a memorandum to Secondary Division Principals in Victoria in 1981, this statement was reproduced in this issue so that teacher-librarians would be aware of the aims of the Secondary Division in relation to computers in education. It begins by outlining the place of computer awareness courses in the curriculum. The major part of the paper is devoted to describing configurations that should be considered by any school planning a computer purchase. It does not recommend specific systems, but lists the types and numbers held by Victorian high schools.

HO2
HALL, P., ROBINSON, P., and GREIG, Andrew.
Microprocessors in Schools. (Audiocassette). Sydney: Sound Information, [1981?]. 16 minutes.

Hall and Robinson were responsible for selecting the two microcomputers which are sold to schools in New South Wales under government contract. In this tape recording of a radio interview, they discuss the reasons for the final choice, and review the machines chosen. They also discuss with Greig, the interviewer, the various ways in which microcomputers can be used in schools, in both teaching and administration.

HO3
HANSEN, Janet.
An Alternative Catalogue. School Library Bulletin (Computer Supplement). 13(3): September 1981, pp.64-67.

A simple computerised catalogue, known as a Key-Word-Out-of-Context (KWOC) catalogue, is being developed by Glebe and Waterloo High Schools in conjunction with Kuring-gai College of Advanced Education, as an alternative to the costly-to-maintain card catalogue found in most New South Wales state high schools. Access to items is provided through keywords in the title as well as through a number of subject index terms indicating subject content. Production of the KWOC book catalogue is simple and cheap, and it can be regularly updated. Copies can be distributed throughout the school to classrooms and staff rooms, facilitating the co-ordination and rationalisation of resources within the school and between schools. A sample page from the KWOC catalogue is included.

H04
HANSEN, Janet.
An Alternative Catalogue. The Teacher Librarian. 56: December 1979, p.12.

In this very brief article, Hansen describes the development of the KWOC catalogue at Glebe High School, Sydney. The computer printout book catalogue lists all the resources of the library, and copies are available in the library, classrooms, and staff room. See also the preceeding article by Hansen, H03.

H05
HARGRAVES, Marita.
CIRSYS: Development, Current Status, and Availability of Tasmania's Online Circulation System. LASIE. 12(2-3): September/December 1981, pp.2-17.

The author discusses, in some detail, the history of CIRSYS, its specifications, and the way it is used in libraries.

H06
HARRINGTON, Malcolm and HAZELL, Anne.
SAERIS: A South Australian Approach to Computerised Cataloguing and Information Retrieval. In BATT, Anne (ed.). Proceedings of the 19th Conference, Library Association of Australia. Hobart: Library Association of Australia Conference Committee, 1977, pp.339-344.

The aim of the SAERIS project, established in South Australia, is to release school librarians from as much of the time-consuming task of cataloguing as possible, through the provision of an online cataloguing and retrieval system for both books and non-book materials, using computers and microforms. The project was to be implemented in stages, with Stage 1 being developed when this paper was presented. The authors outline the goals of SAERIS, the planning which had taken place since 1974, the cataloguing methods used, the computing equipment on which the project is based, and staff training for the effective use of SAERIS. For further information about SAERIS, see the following items listed in this bibliography: Dwyer, D19; Harris, H07, H08, and H09; Broadbent, B21 and B22.

H07
HARRIS, Anne.
The Implementation of SAERIS. Society for Mass Media and Resource Technology (SMMART) Journal. 9(2): 1979, p.7.

Harris, Co-ordinator of the SAERIS (South Australian Education Resources Information Service) project, describes the steps taken towards the implementation of SAERIS between

1975, when the project was first planned, and 1979. Early in 1978, microfiche readers and storage folders were distributed to over 700 schools, and a series of seminars, covering both the project and micrographics in general, was held at centres throughout the State. South Australian School Libraries Branch took delivery of computing data input equipment in May 1978, and signed a contract with a bureau for the computer processing of data. SAERIS files were first distributed to schools on microfiche in August 1978, for use in copy cataloguing. In 1979, work began on the implementation of a catalogue card production service. The Library Branch publishes SAERIS Bulletin for distribution to schools as a means of providing information about new developments in SAERIS.

H08
HARRIS, Anne.
SAERIS. Australian School Librarian. 17(3): Spring 1980, pp.85-88.

A more detailed account than that given in the previous article, of the development of SAERIS since 1975. Harris also discusses an evaluation of SAERIS, carried out in 1979, after the previous article was written. Almost ninety percent of schools were using the microfiche for cataloguing assistance, with country schools being the largest users. The survey showed an average "hit rate" (that is, the proportion of successful searches on the microfiche) of fifty-five percent, with the figure being slightly higher for books than for non-book materials. The survey also showed that the microfiche readers, supplied for use with the SAERIS microfiche, were being used for a wide variety of additional purposes, including reading indexes and magazines on microfiche. The article ends with a discussion of "future directions" for SAERIS. For further information on SAERIS, see Dwyer's 1978 article, "SAERIS and ASCIS: A Non-Technical Overview", listed in this bibliography as D19.

H09
HARRIS, Anne.
SAERIS, the State of the Art. Cataloguing Australia. 6(3): July/September 1980, pp.102-104.

Harris, the SAERIS Co-ordinator, reviews progress on the implementation of SAERIS during the period August 1978 to mid-1980. She briefly discusses the results of an evaluative study, based on a sample of one hundred participating schools, conducted in April 1980, and suggests possible future directions for SAERIS. See also the following items listed in this bibliography: Harris, H07 and H08; Dwyer, D17, D18, and D19.

H10
HAWKINS, Helen.
Buying a Program. Micro Decision. May 1982, pp.51-54.

The message of this article for the software buyer is caveat emptor. The following are some of the tips provided for the novice: (i) choose a reputable and experienced dealer; (ii) have your requirements worked out in advance; (iii) remember that it is generally true that you get what you pay for - there are few real bargains around. The advice given by Hawkins is very basic; school librarians who have been charged with the responsibility of purchasing programs for their schools will need to read much further on software selection.

H11
HAYCOCK, Ken.
Resource Sharing: Vancouver's Developmental Approach. Canadian Library Journal. 40(2): April 1983, pp.75-78.

The Vancouver School Board is currently collecting information which it hopes to use to implement a resource sharing scheme involving all the resource centres in its 110 schools. In 1982, the School Board voted funds to begin the automation of the entire system, with priority being given to the development of a catalogue of the holdings of the entire 110 school resource centres.

H12
HELLMAN, Jeremy M.
Library Catalog: A Program for Creating a Personal Computer-Based Library Catalog. Creative Computing. 9(3): March 1983, pp.216-255.

The article includes a full computer program, in BASIC, which will allow the user to create a catalogue on an Apple II+ microcomputer with one disc drive and 48K of memory. Data for approximately one thousand books or audiovisual items can be stored on a floppy disc. For a library of more than one thousand volumes, additional discs would have to be used for storage. The program has been written to enable a user to catalogue a personal library; school librarians, however, could find the program useful for creating a catalogue of audiovisual materials, periodicals, pamphlets, or careers information materials. The writer discusses the features of the program, its structure, entry of data, searching the file by author, title, subject, or call number, and using the program to create a circulation file.

H13
HENRI, James [S. James].
Cogitations on CIRSYS. Ed Lib (Newsletter of the Library

Services Branch, Education Department of Tasmania). 8(6): September 1981, pp.22-24.

Henri comments on Hopkins' article on CIRSYS at New Town High School (listed in this bibliography as item H19), highlighting its advantages for the school librarian, in the light of his own experience at Launceston Community College.

H14
HENRI, S. James.
School Libraries in Tasmania and the Computer Revolution: Where It's at and Where It's Going - Maybe. Australian School Librarian. 19(2): Winter 1982, pp.56-58.

In this article, Henri outlines some recent developments in the TASCIS (Tasmanian Schools Cataloguing Information Service) and CIRSYS (CIRculation SYStem) systems used by many Tasmanian schools and colleges. He then describes two new programs: TAMCAT (which will allow selected Tasmanian teacher-librarians to classify and catalogue materials online); and COLCAT (COLlege CATaloguing, which introduces an online interactive MARC cataloguing data base containing data for materials suitable for secondary and college libraries). In concluding, he discusses some possible future developments.

H15
HICKS, Warren B. and TILLIN, Alma S.
Libraries and Technology - Some Future Concerns. School Library Journal. 23(8): April 1977, pp.27-32.

This article is an adaptation of the Preface and Part III: "The Program: Overview and Discussion of Some Future Concerns" of Hicks and Tillin's book, Managing Multi-Media Libraries (New York: R.R. Bowker, 1977). The authors discuss the increasing use of non-book materials in libraries, and raise issues related to library networking, the expansion of multimedia programs, increased computer use, the introduction of cable television, and other technological advances, including videodisc, facsimile transfer, and programmed learning.

H16
HILGENFELD, Robert.
"Checking Out" Software. The Computing Teacher. 9(3): November 1981, pp.24-27.

Once a microcomputer system has been purchased for a school, and teachers have begun to use it, the emphasis shifts from the process of acquiring hardware to the selection and evaluation of software. This can become a major task for school librarians. Because significant software purchases can involve a substantial amount of money, few schools can afford to make mistakes. Hilgenfeld sees an evaluation tool which can be consistently applied as being of some value in the selection process. He provides, for use in schools, an evaluation form which incorporates sections on instructional mode (drill and practice, games, problem solving, simulation, tutorial, testing, CMI) or administrative function, intended users, documentation, characteristics of teaching strategy employed, soundness of content, and hardware requirements.

H17
HINO, Jeff and BOSS, Jacqueline.
Summer Fun on Micros for Kids and Parents. The Computing Teacher. 9(9): May 1982, pp.26-31.

The authors, both elementary school library media specialists in Lebanon, Oregon, have conducted Microcomputer Summer Schools for elementary school pupils. The Summer Schools consisted of two-hour sessions each day for two or three weeks, using ten Apple II microcomputers for the twenty students accepted for each School. The Summer Schools aroused so much interest in the district that the authors subsequently organised one for parents and other interested adults.

H18
HOEPPER, Tony.
Buying a Microcomputer for a School: A Guide for the Beginner. Queensland Science Teacher. March 1980, pp.10-14.

This article provides a very basic guide to microcomputer hardware. Aspects covered include peripherals, programming languages and compilers, memory size, keyboards, graphics capability, reliability, and cost.

H19
HOPKINS, Doreen.
CIRSYS at New Town High School. Ed Lib (Newsletter of the Library Services Branch, Education Department of Tasmania). 8(6): August 1981, pp.9-11.

The CIRSYS circulation system became operational at New Town High School in February 1981. The article describes the steps taken to implement CIRSYS in the school from 1978 to 1981, and lists the advantages of the system to the school.

H20
HORNER, G. and TESKEY, F.J.
Micro-Computers and the School Library. The School

Librarian. 27(4): December 1979, pp.339-340.

A brief introduction to the microcomputer for school librarians. The authors describe a microcomputer system, and emphasise the fact that the storage media involved - tape, cassette, or floppy disc - are just "other forms of non-book materials, no more difficult to store or retrieve than tape cassettes or gramophone records, and equally amenable to classification and cataloguing". Since the microcomputer will be used as a teaching tool in most schools, the equipment and the programs should be housed in the school library, along with the projectors and films, cassette players and tapes, television sets and videotapes. In addition to these educational functions, microcomputers can also be used to facilitate library "housekeeping", for instance in maintaining a circulation file.

H21
HORSNELL, Verina.
Microcomputers in Libraries and Information Services: A List of Contacts. Audiovisual Librarian. 9(2): Spring 1983, pp.104-107.

This is a list of contact addresses and telephone numbers of people and groups in the United Kingdom who are interested in the library applications of microcomputers. Organisations listed include the Advisory Unit for Computer Based Education, the British Computer Society, Computers in Education as a Resource (CEDAR) Project, the Microelectronics Education Programme, and the Microsystems Centre. Some information is given about each of the organisations.

H22
HOWE, Samuel F.
On-Line Data Bases. Media and Methods. 19(1): September 1982, p.21.

Computerised data bases are being used in some American schools and school libraries to teach research skills and to provide access to current information for history, social science, and economics classes. The largest bibliographic data base organisation, DIALOG, offers special classroom teaching rates for the use of its data bases. BRS offers a new data base, Resources in Computer Education (RICE), which provides teachers with reviews of educational computer software. The Source and CompuServe, the two largest news and information data bases, enable teachers to access news and other current information. Although this article is only one page long, it provides an excellent introduction to online data bases and their potential uses in school libraries. Contact addresses for DIALOG, BRS, The Source, and CompuServe, are given.

H23
HUMPHREY, Darrell.
Computers in the Media Center of Tomorrow. Audiovisual Instruction. November 1977, pp.24-26.

The author contends that during the next fifty years, electronic data processing, storage, and retrieval technologies will have a great impact on libraries. This article provides a brief, non-technical overview of existing and possible future computer applications in the media centre. In the six years that have passed since the article was written, part of his scenario for the future has become reality.

H24
HUNT, Margaret.
Using a Computerized Bibliographic System. Society for Mass Media and Resource Technology (SMMART) Journal. 12(3-4): 1982, pp.19-20.

The Elizabeth Community College of TAFE uses the ABN data base for copy cataloguing, for bibliographic checking of orders, and for compiling lists of works by individual authors and subject bibliographies. Although the costs may deter individual schools from using ABN, the advantages may persuade groups of schools to combine resources as joint users. Hunt has found cataloguing time to be halved, so that new books get to the shelves faster. Checking of orders is easier, and full bibliographic details for needed items are easier to find.

H25
HUNTINGTON, John F.
Microcomputer Networking. Educational Technology. 23(1): January 1983, p.32.

This brief notice on "Microcomputer Networking" appeared as part of Huntington's regular column in Educational Technology, "Computer Comments". He outlines the networking systems currently available, which enable up to sixteen microcomputers to be linked with one disc-based system, which serves as "host" system in a time-sharing network. Huntington suggests that networking may be an attractive proposition for educational users who cannot afford to purchase more than one disc drive.

IO1
INCHLEY, Graeme.
Computers in Education. School Library Bulletin (Computer Supplement). 13(3): September 1981, pp.16-18.

This rather disjointed article begins with a brief description of the central processing unit and storage capabilities of a microcomputer, followed by a summary of the reasons for the introduction of computers into schools. Some cursory recognition is given to the role played by the Education Department of Victoria in computer education. The article ends with answers to half a dozen questions the author appears to have been asked in his role as Chairman of the Secondary Computer Education Committee.

J01
JABS, Carolyn.
Game-Playing Allowed. Electronic Learning. 1(2): November/December 1981, pp.62-65.

Some of the possible ways of using electronic games in the classroom are discussed. In addition, the author provides information on some of the games now available, and suggestions for evaluating games for educational use.

J02
JAY, Timothy B.
The Cognitive Approach to Computer Courseware Design and Evaluation. Educational Technology. 23(1): January 1983, pp.22-26.

School librarians who are planning to produce their own computer-based instructional materials will find this article particularly useful. The author, a cognitive psychologist, discusses ways in which humans process information, and then relates this to the design of courseware materials. He claims that, in developing educational software, designers must consider the following factors: (i) memory and attention span of the learner; (ii) language or text characteristics - the way in which a message is phrased or text is set out on the screen; (iii) graphics and visual processing; (iv) cognitive characteristics of the learner; and (v) feedback to learners. Many suggestions are provided for those engaged in developing courseware, and a substantial bibliography of "helpful materials" is included.

J03
JEFFREY, Penny.
Libraries and Television in Transition. Catholic Library World. 53(8): March 1982, pp.328-331.

Television is having an influence on services offered in school, college, special, and public libraries today. At the most simple level, requests are often received for "the book of the film", and books created as a result of a television series or "special". Some libraries are lending videocassettes; others are making videotapes for their collection, usually on local history topics, or recordings of Council meetings; others are producing features and announcements for local television stations. Some are providing small computers for public use, and making video games and/or information services (including local information services) available to their users.

J04
JONES, Maxine.
Computer Resources for the School Librarian. American Libraries. 13(4): April 1982, pp.276-277.

The author provides a list of references which "may be useful to school librarians who want to become more familiar with computers and use them with students in the instructional media center". As is to be expected in an American journal, all the resources listed are American. Many of them, however, will be available in Australia. A brief list of journal articles and books is followed by a list of fourteen computer software programs which could be considered for the library, including computer-assisted instruction programs, simulations, and educational games to teach astronomy, meteorology, genetics, mathematics, grammar, history, and alphabet skills. The author also lists six management and record-keeping programs which could be used by teachers and school librarians.

J05
JONES, Milbrey L. and SIMMONS, Beatrice.
Utilizing the New Technologies in School Library Media Centers: A Report to the Association. School Media Quarterly. 9(4): Summer 1981, pp.231-234.

This article is a report on the special session held by the American Association of School Librarians during the 1981 American Library Association Midwinter Meeting on the use of microcomputers, videodiscs, and other forms of the newer technologies in school library media centres. It includes a summary of the presentation by Frank Withrow, of the Educational Technology Development Branch, Office of Libraries and Learning Technologies, in the United States Department of Education, on the Beltway Videodisc Project, in which nine elementary schools were being supplied with the latest videodisc, microcomputer, and telecommunications equipment plus software in a trial program. Part of the report consists of an overview of computer use in school libraries in several American states, as presented by delegates, with a list of resources available, and contact addresses.

J06
JONES, R.
Microcomputers: Their Uses in Primary Schools. London: Council for Educational Technology for the United Kingdom, 1981.

Jones examines "the use and potential use of microcomputers" in instruction, in both individual and small-group situations. Instructional applications of the microcomputer include simulations, demonstrations, computer-assisted instruction, testing, drill and practice exercises. The microcomputer can also be used by school administrators, for such tasks as keeping accounts, student records, processing examination results, timetabling, and mailing lists. The author then discusses the possible uses of microcomputers in particular subject areas.

J07
JOYCE, D. Joan.
Computers in School Libraries. Paper Presented at the Biennial Conference of the Australian School Library Association (ASLA), "A Wake for Print", Melbourne State College, 9-14 January 1983.

Teacher-librarians are embracing the use of new electronic technologies to assist them in library operations. This paper looks at the potential use of these technologies and gives examples from Australia or overseas when they are already in use.

J08
JOYCE, D. Joan.
Computers in School Libraries. (Audiocassette). Paper Presented at the Australian School Library Association National Conference VIII, Melbourne, January 1983.

While the oral presentation of this paper, as recorded on audiocassette, does differ in some respects from the written paper (listed above as J07), it nevertheless follows it closely. The speaker used, and frequently referred to, a number of visuals (overhead projection transparencies and slides) which are reproduced with the written paper.

J09
JOYCE, D. Joan and CLYDE, Laurel.
Computers and School Libraries: A Preliminary Bibliography. Society for Mass Media and Resource Technology (SMMART) Journal. 12(3): December 1982, pp.25-32.

This bibliography, arranged alphabetically by author, lists more than 120 books, articles, and reports, from Australia, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, and Canada, on computers and school libraries. It includes material dealing with: (i) microcomputer and minicomputer hardware suitable for use in school libraries; (ii) computer software and criteria for its selection and evaluation; (iii) the curriculum and instructional applications of computers, particularly as these affect the school library; (iv) the use of computers for school library housekeeping tasks, such as circulation, cataloguing, and record-keeping; and (v) co-operative national and state cataloguing programs such as ASCIS, TASCIS, and SAERIS.

K01
KANDASWAMY, Subramaniam.
Evaluation of Instructional Materials: A Synthesis of Models and Methods. Educational Technology. 20(6): June 1980, pp.19-26.

This article represents an attempt to "synthesize a number of models, paradigms, designs, techniques, and procedures for the evaluation of instructional materials", including computer-based materials. The author discusses both formative evaluation (the use of empirical techniques to collect information to assist the developer of a learning package) and summative evaluation (used to collect information on which to base policy decisions about the adoption, purchase, or discontinuation of an instructional package).

K02
KATZ, Ruth M.
Technology as a Factor in Library Development and Educational Change. Paper presented at the Annual Workshop co-sponsored by Lenoir Community College and East Carolina University Library Science Alumni Association, 7 July 1981. ERIC document ED 009 835.

The intent of this paper is to inform librarians and educators about the technology-based delivery systems likely to affect librarianship and education in the near future and to persuade them to reap the benefits of these systems.

K03
KERRISK, John.
Microcomputer Hardware. Paper Presented at a Seminar on "Microcomputers in School Libraries", Held at Sydney Grammar School Library on 16 October 1982.

This paper describes the elements of a typical microcomputer system, then discusses basic microcomputer functions, internal memory, and five-and-a-quarter inch disc capacity. Applications programs are introduced, using, as an example, a loan file creation program.

K04
KERRISK, John.
Microcomputer Software. Paper Presented at a Seminar on "Microcomputers in School Libraries", Held at Sydney Grammar School Library on 16 October 1982.

Systems software and applications software are described. Kerrisk then suggests criteria to be used in selecting software, particularly for school library management applications.

K05
KEWNEY, Guy.
How to Choose Your Dealer. Microcomputer Printout. 3(10): September 1982, pp.30-33.

The author contends that choosing the right computer dealer is more important than choosing the right computer. The dealer should be nearby; he should be able to arrange adequate maintenance and support; he should provide a proper warranty; he should be willing to rent equipment before selling it. No dealer, however, should be relied upon for recommendations about software, because "none of them is any good at it" - only you can decide what you want.

K06
KLEIMAN, Glenn, HUMPHREY, Mary M., and VAN BURSIRK, Trudy.
Evaluating Educational Software. Creative Computing. 7(10): October 1981, pp.84-90.

The authors present guidelines for the evaluation of educational software, based on three main questions: (i) does the software follow good educational practices?; (ii) is the software suitable for the intended purposes and users?; (iii) does the software take advantage of the capabilities of the computer?. Within these general guidelines, more specific factors are discussed.

K07
KRUEGER, Donald R.
Issues and Applications of Microcomputers for Libraries. Canadian Library Journal. 38(5): October 1981, pp.281-285.

The microelectronics industry, still only in its infancy, is already having a profound effect on libraries at all levels. Future technological developments can only lengthen the list of microcomputer applications. Krueger discusses current and coming developments in microcomputer technology, and predicts some of the ways in which microcomputers will influence library practices and services in the next few years.

K08
KURING-GAI COLLEGE OF ADVANCED EDUCATION, Centre for Library Systems.
Automating Circulation Control in the School Library. Sydney: Kuring-gai College of Advanced Education, Centre for Library Systems, 1981. 38p.

This report had its origins in a project, carried out by students enrolled in Kuring-gai College of Advanced Education's Graduate Diploma in Teacher Librarianship program in 1980, which examined the feasibility of using a microcomputer for circulation control in the school library. The objectives of the report were: (i) to describe and analyse a typical manual circulation control system as used in high school libraries; (ii) to evaluate the possibilities for automation of circulation control; and (iii) to make recommendations regarding the automation of circulation control in the school library using the Apple II microcomputer (which in 1980 was available on government contract to New South Wales schools).

K09
KURSHAN, Barbara.
Computer Technology and Instruction: Implications for Instructional Designers. Educational Technology. August 1981, pp.28-30.

Those teachers (and school librarians) who plan to make use of microcomputers in their teaching program will need to consider carefully some issues, including the following: (i) there is a general dearth of high-quality courseware, and much of what is available has been designed and developed by vendors rather than instructional designers; (ii) few teachers and administrators have been adequately trained in the field of computers in education; (iii) it is important to select hardware which conforms to instructional needs - too often, hardware is chosen for a school, and only after it is installed are teachers asked to develop plans for its use.

L01
LAFLEUR, Susan.
ASCIS...What's That? Society for Mass Media and Resource Technology (SMMART) Journal. 9(2): 1979, pp.8-11.

Lafleur, Executive Officer of ASCIS, describes this pilot project, which aimed at investigating the feasibility of a computer-based, centralised cataloguing service to schools, primary and secondary, throughout Australia. Work on the pilot project began in mid-1978, when a Commonwealth government grant, through the Schools Commission, was made available. Adelaide was chosen as the headquarters of the project, because ASCIS trials were to be based on the SAERIS data base developed by the School Libraries Branch of the South Australian Department of Education. The rationale for a centralised cataloguing service for schools is examined, and a number of different approaches to the provision o such a service on a national basis are described. During the ASCIS pilot project, three different approaches were trialled. For further information on the ASCIS pilot project, see Dwyer's 1978 article, "SAERIS and ASCIS: A Non-Technical Overview", listed in this bibliography as D19, and Goodman's 1980 assessment, listed as G13.

L02
LANE, Nancy D.
Monitoring and Evaluation of ASCIS. In COOK, John (ed.) Being Resourceful: Sixth Biennial Conference of the Australian School Library Association, Held at the Australian Mineral Foundation, Adelaide, 28 August to 2 September 1978. Goulburn: ASLA, 1978, pp.30-35.

The ASCIS (Australian Schools Catalogue Information Service) pilot project was funded for eighteen months in 1978/1979 to test the feasibility of several approaches to copy cataloguing and distribution of catalogue cards from a centralised source. The SAERIS (South Australian Education Resources Information System) data base was used as a basis for the ASCIS pilot project. Evaluation of the project involved the collection of in-house statistics, reports written by SAERIS staff and others, case studies, and sampling carried out in individual schools and in Education Departments, to test conditions before and after the introduction of ASCIS.

L03
LANGREHR, John.
Communicating Towards 2000 AD. Society for Mass Media and Resource Technology (SMMART) Journal. 5(2): 1979, pp.21-26.

Current trends in telecommunications and electronics offer the promise "of bringing people and information closer together". The author discusses a range of developing technologies, including the transmission of sound and visual information in cables and light pipes, satellite transmission, compressing systems (including microfiche), and videodiscs.

L04
LATHAM, Sal, et al.
Computers and Libraries. Ad Lib. Etc., A Bulletin for Teacher-Librarians (Western Region, New South Wales Department of Education). 7(2): 1981, pp.4-15.

Schools in the Western Region, based on Bathurst, New South Wales, are experimenting with using the facilities of the Computer Centre at Mitchell College of Advanced Education by connecting their Apple microcomputers to the College's mainframe computer, a FACOM M150F, using an acoustic coupler. Several school libraries in the region are currently creating partial catalogues on the College computer; data prepared on coding sheets are entered into the computer by Centre staff on receipt of batches of coding sheets. Computer printout book catalogues are then prepared by the College; listings can be obtained by author, title, subject/theme, and accession number. Kelso High School prepares a fiction catalogue in this way, while Orange High School and Canowindra High School are using the College service to prepare catalogues of their audiovisual collections.

L05
LATHROP, Ann.
Library Skills: What's There and How to Find It! The Computing Teacher. 8(7): May 1981, pp.39-40.

Lathrop reviews a "Library Skills" computer software package produced by Micro Power and Light Co., of Dallas, Texas, for the Apple II microcomputer. Four separate lessons are presented through the programs: "Identifying and Locating Books"; "Using the Dewey Decimal System"; "Using the Card Catalog"; and "Using Reference Materials". Lathrop notes a variety of factual errors in the information presented, and questions the educational value of some of the techniques used. She concludes that the software package cannot be recommended for purchase by school librarians.

L06
LATHROP, Ann.
Microcomputer Software for Instructional Use: Where are the Critical Reviews? The Computing Teacher. 9(6): February 1982, pp.22-26.

Lathrop briefly discusses the difficulties associated with the selection of appropriate educational software, and notes that "unless reliable, critical reviews can be located, the user is often placed in the unfortunate position of having to order expensive software based only on the description in the publisher's catalog...". In November 1981, she surveyed sources of reviewing opinion about instructional software. In this article, she provides a list of reviewing journals which publish critical evaluations of software, including journals in the fields of education, computing, educational computing, and newsletters of computer users' groups. Addresses and subscription information are given. The list is to be updated periodically in The Computing Teacher.

L07
LATHROP, Ann and MAY, Curtis.
The Amazing Library Computer. Electronic Learning. 2(5): February 1983, pp.68-71, 108.

The authors discuss microcomputer resources both as part of the school library's collection of educational media, and as library management tools. Four "true-life tales" of "distinguished computer-using librarians" are provided as examples of what can be done with microcomputers in school libraries. Betty Costa, Library Media Specialist at Mountain View Elementary School, Broomfield, Colorado, is using an Apple II microcomputer with Corvus hard disc drive to provide an online catalogue. Eric Anderson, who directs the library and media services for a small school system in Dakota, Illinois, has used a microcomputer to catalogue all the computer software owned by his system. Jim Deacon, Media and Computer Co-ordinator of Independent School District, in Cannon Falls, Minnesota, uses microcomputers to offer a library orientation tutorial to pupils. And at a high school in Elmira, Oregon, the librarian, Pat Konopatzke, uses six microcomputers to make independent study tutorials available to pupils in all curriculum subjects.

L08
LEE, John and ROBERTSON, Ian.
Wither the Video Disc? Library Newsletter (Catholic Education Office, Sydney: Secondary Schools). 8(15): 1981, pp.1-13.

This article is a transcript of a "dialogue" between Lee, Teacher-Librarian at St. John's/McKillop Library, Lakemba, and Robertson, Managing Director of Robertson Audio-Visual Pty Ltd, Brookvale. Their discussion covered new and coming developments in audiovisual media, including videodiscs, and microcomputers (with hard discs and floppy discs). They also talked about the implications for school libraries of the "inter-connection" between videodiscs, videotapes, and computers, and the use of microcomputers for networking.

L09
LEE, Leona.
A Microcomputer Handles Overdues. School Library Journal. 27(8): April 1981, p.42.

Since 1979, a microcomputer has been used at Monroe Township High School in Jamesburg, New Jersey, to control the circulation of library materials. The circulation system, based on software developed in the school over a period of a year, has been found to be "a vast improvement over [the] old manual operation of writing overdues for 850 students and a large staff". The author describes the system, and discusses student reaction to it.

L10
LEIMBACH, Judy.
Spotlight on Computers: Students in Control. School Library Journal. 28(10): August 1982, p.37.

The author, a teacher of gifted children in Illinois, claims that gifted pupils in elementary schools should not only be learning about computers and using computer-assisted instruction programs in all subjects, but also writing their own programs. The development of the analytical, logical, and interpretive skills required for good programming provides a challenge for them; at the same time, the programs they produce can be used by other children. She suggests that the school library media centre is the ideal place for pupils to have access to computers and to the programs created by other pupils.

L11
LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, School Libraries Group.
The Microelectronics Revolution and its Impact on the School Library. London: Library Association, 1982. 12p.

Following a general introduction on the educational applications of computers, a major section is devoted to a consideration of "The Microcomputer and the School Library". The main topics covered are the contribution the school library can make to the development of computer-aided learning in the school, and the role of the microcomputer in school library administration. Appendices deal with: (i) the hardware which comprises a microcomputer system; and (ii) sources of advice and information about computers in libraries and education. An annotated bibliography is provided.

L12
LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA, School Libraries Section, New South Wales Group.
School Resource Management: Implications for School Library Service. A Submission to the New South Wales Department of Education, August 1980. Mimeo. 13p.

This paper was prepared "to assist New South Wales Department of Education officers in their efforts to develop a cohesive statement on the role, function and staffing of school libraries". It comprises three major sections: (i) "Resource Services at the School Level"; (ii) "Resource Services at the Regional Level"; and (iii) "Central Support Services". In the latter section, a sub-section deals with "Computer-based Cataloguing Services".

L13
LOERTSCHER, David V.
Analyzing Microcomputer Software. School Library Journal. 29(3): November 1982, pp.28-32.

Loertscher begins his article by stating that "there is an alternative to purchasing commercially produced microcomputer software: school media specialists and teachers can create their own". As Program Co-ordinator, Instructional Resource Education, at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, he has taught microcomputer courses to teachers and school librarians for three years and he is "enthusiastic about library media specialists producing microcomputer software locally". He provides many suggestions for those who wish to start producing their own software. He does not suggest, however, that all the school library programs be produced in-house - in fact, he claims that some commercial software is well worth considering, and that the overall quality is not as poor as sceptics have claimed. Critical reviews of a range of commercial programs are provided, partly to stimulate creativity on the part of those who wish to begin working on software programs, and partly to show that some commercial programs have considerable merit.

L14
LOPEZ, Antonio M. Jnr.
Microcomputers: Tools of the Present and Future. School Media Quarterly. 9(3): Spring 1981, pp.164-167.

In this updated version of a presentation delivered at the Louisville Conference of the American Association of School Librarians in September 1980, Lopez provides an overview of the role of computers in education. He describes several of the microcomputers currently available, outlines the components of a microcomputer system, and discusses some of the applications of these systems to education. He also discusses sources of educational software, including independent software companies, and groups such as the Minnesota Educational Computing Consortium (MECC), and CONDUIT (based at the University of Iowa), which make programs available to schools linked to their system. The article concludes with an analysis of the ways in which computers are affecting libraries now, and will affect them in the future.

L15
LUNDEEN, Gerald.
The Role of Microcomputers in Libraries. Wilson Library Bulletin. 55(3): November 1980, pp.178-185.

Recent advances in microcomputer technology, and particularly improvements in storage capacity, are opening the possibility of automation for many small libraries that up till the 1980s could not afford to automate. Computers are also finding a place in libraries as a new kind of media, to be used for educational, recreational, and information retrieval purposes. Many school and public libraries are purchasing small, inexpensive microcomputers and programs for use by their patrons, as well as for library administration tasks. Lundeen describes the components of a microcomputer system and indicates how they work. He then discusses microcomputer applications in libraries, including cataloguing, circulation, acquisitions, serials control, reference and data base systems, administrative applications, and computers as media. Current and future trends are outlined, with reference particularly to bubble memories, videodiscs, and holographic storage.

M01
McBRYDE, Bruce (comp.).
Use of Computers for Administrative Functions: Catalogue of Software in Use in Queensland State Secondary Schools. Brisbane: Research Branch, Queensland Department of Education, 1983. 32p.

In October 1982, the Research Branch of the Queensland Department of Education undertook a survey of all state high schools, and schools with secondary departments, to collect information on computer programs being used in school administration and clerical tasks. Schools were asked to provide descriptions of the functions performed by the programs they were using, the documentation available, and the equipment used to run the programs. This booklet, published in January 1983, presents the results of that survey. The program catalogue is arranged in two sections: commercially-developed programs (thirteen entries); and programs developed by school personnel (fifty entries). Thirteen of the programs listed are being used to perform library management tasks, ranging from budgeting to circulation and overdues to the production of bibliographies.

M02
McCULLOCH, Areta.
Computer Policy Steering Committee for Victorian School Libraries. School Library Bulletin (Computer Supplement). 13(3): September 1981, p.78.

Members of the Victorian Department of Education's Library Branch have formed a committee to develop a policy statement on computers and school libraries in government schools in Victoria. The committee welcomes input from teachers and school librarians.

M03
McCULLOCH, Areta.
Computers in Post-Primary Schools in the Victorian Education Department, 1980. School Library Bulletin (Computer Supplement). 13(3): September 1981, pp.44-50.

This report is an attempt to share with school librarians the information collected by Library Branch from an informal questionnaire distributed in September 1980. The information was used in planning Branch In-Service and other programs for 1981, and it is anticipated that it will be regularly updated. Evidence obtained through the questionnaire supports the view that little, if any, consideration has been given by school administrators to developing a policy for the application of computers to non-instructional tasks in schools. McCulloch suggests that school librarians should read the article "Getting Ready:

Computers and the School Library" in this issue of School Library Bulletin, and listed in this bibliography as M04. She hopes that this will serve as a basis for discussions and activities which might lead to a draft proposal or brief for a flexible, long-range policy for the application of computers to school library and information services.

M04
McCULLOCH, Areta and GRIEVE, Ann.
Getting Ready: Computers and the School Library. School Library Bulletin (Computer Supplement). 13(3): September 1981, pp.1-7.

In this paper, the authors suggest specific areas in a school library program where the introduction of computer technology may provide appropriate solutions to problems now facing school librarians. They also suggest that each school develop a "getting ready for computers" program to prepare the way for a smooth transition from manual operations to future computer-based operations.

M05
MACDONALD, Colin.
ASCIS. (Audiocassette). Paper presented at the Australian School Library Association National Conference VIII, Melbourne, January 1983.

Macdonald, Chairman of the ASCIS Steering Committee, discusses the development of ASCIS, and outlines the work done in planning for a national schools cataloguing scheme to January 1983. It updates the paper he presented on "ASCIS" at the Biennial Conference of the Library Association of Australia in Adelaide in August 1982.

M06
MACDONALD, Colin.
Towards a National Cataloguing Service: NASCIS. Orana. 19(1): February 1983, pp.42-44.

On 30 November 1982, the proposal for a National Australian Schools Catalogue Information Service (NASCIS) was accepted by the Directors-General of Education; the planned service will be known as ASCIS. In this article, Macdonald, Chairman of the NASCIS Planning Committee, and Acting Director of Services in the New South Wales Department of Education, briefly discusses the rationale for the service and describes its features. It will provide a mechanism for the sharing of cataloguing data throughout Australia and reduce duplication of cataloguing effort.

M07
McKENZIE, Christine and MILLER, Brenda.
A Report from the South-Eastern Resources Sharing Committee. School Library Bulletin (Computer Supplement). 13(3): September 1981, pp.32-35.

An outcome of a pilot project to develop a computerised resource network for schools in the South-Eastern Metropolitan Region was a seminar held in April 1981 as "a consciousness-raising exercise for school librarians...and also as a springboard for further activities". This paper summarises the proceedings of that seminar. Some existing Australian networks (ABN, CAVAL, TECHNILIB, and Dandenong Valley Regional Library Service) are briefly described. Three possible scenaria for a regional network were presented. The benefits of resource sharing were recognised by all participants, but they were warned that there were costs to be considered in establishing and running a network.

M08
MAGGS, Alex, RAY, Elaine, and WEBSTER, Tony.
Microcomputers Don't Byte: Microcomputers for the Classroom. Sydney: Computer Reference Guide, 1981. 114p.

Written in easy-to-understand prose for teachers new to educational computing, this illustrated book includes chapters on "History of Computers", "What is a Microcomputer?", "What can Microcomputers Do?", "Microcomputer Instruction", "Logic and Problem Formulation", "Introduction to Computer Languages", "Introduction to the BASIC Language", "Networking With Microcomputers in Schools", and "Choosing a Microcomputer". A glossary of computer terms is provided.

M09
Making a Micro Mighty in the Library. Australian Library News. 12(7): November 1982, p.6.

The authors attempt to show just how much can be achieved in libraries by using a microcomputer. With an Apple II microcomputer, printer, and two disc drives, they were able to install a computerised circulation system for a library with a collection which included 12,000 books plus journals, reports, and ephemeral material.

M10
MALONE, Thomas W.
Guidelines for Designing Educational Computer Programs. Childhood Education. 59(4): March/April 1983, pp.241-247.

Writing educationally valid computer programs which motivate and hold the interest of children is a difficult task. In this article, Malone provides guidelines for teachers (and school librarians) who are planning to develop their own computer software for instructional purposes. He suggests that programs should be challenging; that they should contain an element of fantasy and fun; and that they should arouse and satisfy curiosity.

M11
MANDELL, Phyllis Levy.
Computer Literacy, Languages, and Careers. School Library Journal. 15 April 1982, pp.19-22.

An annotated list of audiovisual programs, including videocassettes, filmstrips, slides, and audiocassettes, which will help pupils to learn how computers function, what computers can do, how to write computer programs, and what jobs are available in computer-related fields. Twenty-nine titles are listed, with full publication details, and with American retail price and distributor's name and address. However, school librarians should be wary of using the list as a selection aid, since the annotations were produced by the distributors of the materials, not by critical reviewers.

M12
MANNING, Michael.
Computer Networks and Resource Sharing. School Library Bulletin (Computer Supplement). 13(3): September 1981, pp.19-23.

Manning presents "a basic introduction to the concept of computerized resource sharing for librarians who may be considering the possibilities of creating a network". Looking at each component in turn - the hardware, the software, and the collection of information - he discusses factors that should be investigated prior to establishing a computer-based information network. Unlike many other writers, Manning does not confine his discussion of networks to one area, such as cataloguing or reference services, but looks at general networks that can be used for a range of functions.

M13
MASON, Robert M.
Choosing a Vendor: Where to Buy a Micro. Library Journal. 108(6): 15 March 1983, pp.560-562.

When purchasing microcomputer hardware, librarians can use mail order firms, computer stores, general retail stores, "traditional" library equipment firms, second-hand dealers, or the representatives of the manufacturers themselves.

Each of these sources has its advantages and disadvantages. A vendor should be chosen only after consideration of three factors: (i) support provided before the purchase (advice, needs assessment, preview); (ii) price of the equipment; and (iii) support provided after the sale.

M14
MASON, Robert M.
Dear Colleague. ASIS Bulletin. 8(4): April 1982, pp.10-13.

This article was originally written as a letter to a friend who wanted advice on purchasing a microcomputer. Mason discusses the various systems currently available, and indicates that his own preference is for a microcomputer which uses the CP/M operating system and a Z-80 chip. He suggests consultation with other users and a survey of available technical support and software before a system is finally purchased. And he notes, as a warning to the purchaser, that he has found "the computer stores to be one of the worst sources of information" about what is available on the market - "the sales people in many cases seem to be remarkably uninformed about their own product and its capabilities, not to mention alternative products".

M15
MASON, Robert M.
Searching for Software: Finding and Buying the "Right Stuff". Library Journal. 108(8): 15 April 1983, pp.801-802.

In a previous article in Library Journal (see item M13 in this bibliography), Mason discussed hardware purchasing. Here, he outlines the ways in which applications software packages can be acquired, including mail order purchasing, public domain software, custom-developed software, the use of software guides or directories, and "try before you buy" deals.

M16
MATTHEWS, Joseph R.
The Automated Library System Marketplace, 1982: Change and More Change! Library Journal. 108(6): 15 March 1983, pp.547-553.

During 1982, the number of libraries purchasing and installing automated systems increased, with several trends becoming apparent: (i) more and more library functions are being automated; (ii) libraries are now looking for total library systems, rather than discrete circulation, cataloguing, or acquisition systems; (iii) with the development of more powerful microcomputers, automation is within the reach of many more libraries; (iv) patrons, many of whom own personal computers, are beginning to look to libraries for online information. In this article, Matthews reviews the automated library system marketplace in the United States, with some emphasis on newer microcomputer systems. Some of the systems he mentions, including Computer Cat and the Richmond Micro Software packages, were designed specifically for school libraries. Vendor addresses are included.

M17
MATTHEWS, Joseph R.
Online Public Access Catalogs: Assessing the Potential. Library Journal. 107(11): 1 June 1982, pp.1067-1071.

In this article on online catalogues in North American libraries, Matthews lists the online microcomputer catalogue at Mountain View Elementary School, Broomfield, Colorado, as one of twenty operating online catalogues studied. For further information on this catalogue, see items in this bibliography by Costa (C14, C15, C16, C18, C19, C20).

M18
Media Specialists Discuss New Technology. School Library Journal. 27(9): May 1981, p.9.

On 4 February 1981, during the Midwinter Meeting of the American Library Association, members and guests of the American Association of School Librarians met to discuss new educational technologies and their impact on school library media programs. Frank Withrow described the Beltway Videodisc/Microcomputer Project, in which three elementary schools are using Model 7820 DiscoVision industrial/educational videodisc players, Apple II microcomputers, and television monitors, with other peripherals, to present a range of videodisc- and microcomputer-based instructional programs. Harvey Long provided a demonstration of the videodisc, and other sessions covered the use of microcomputers. For further information on the Beltway Videodisc Project, see item E01 in this bibliography, an article titled "Education Dept. Develops New Videodisc Project".

M19
MIASTOWSKI, Stan.
Memory Storage the Megabyte Way. Computers and Electronics. December 1982, pp.77-81.

In an article in Popular Science on "The Amazing Winchester" (listed in this bibliography as F07), John Free described the features of the Winchester hard disc drive, which substantially increases the storage capacity of microcomputers. Here, Miastowski shows, with text, photographs, and diagrams, how Winchester hard discs work. He also gives useful advice on buying a hard disc, hooking it up to a microcomputer, and backing up programs and data stored on the disc.

M20
Microcomputer Software for Victorian School Libraries. [Compiled by Kate Alder]. Melbourne: n.p., [1983]. Unpaged [106p.].

This book provides information about forty-five microcomputer programs currently available to Victorian schools, which would have applicability to the school library, either in the area of administration or in its educational functions. The intention of the compiler was simply to gather and disseminate information on current developments in software. The programs listed are not evaluated, and the inclusion of a program does not necessarily imply a recommendation for it. For each program, the following information is included: (i) program writer; (ii) the machine requirements (including storage capacity and size of the central processor); (iii) the objectives of the program; (iv) its cost to the purchaser; (v) contact information; and (vi) a list of schools currently using the program (if applicable). Programs listed include several which produce book catalogues, bibliographies, and/or printed lists of resources; catalogue card printing programs; circulation programs; overdues programs; online catalogue programs; total library management systems; keyboard skills training packages; and user education programs. An explanation of "Terms Used" is provided, and the book is indexed.

M21
Micro Computers in Today's Schools: An Administrators' Handbook. Portland, Oregon: Northwest Regional Educational Lab., November 1981. ERIC document ED 213 393.

This handbook contains journal articles, reports, documents, procedures, and recommendations for evaluating and purchasing computer hardware.

M22
Microcomputers - Most Pervasive Technology of this Century. Arts and Education. June 1982, p.21.

An interview with Richard Wiktorowicz, who was appointed Consultant, Computer Education, in the Directorate of Studies of the New South Wales Department of Education in 1980.

M23
MILLER, Inabeth.
The Micros are Coming. Media and Methods. April 1980, pp.33-34, 72-73.

Microcomputers, often provided by parent groups, are appearing in increasing numbers in schools, libraries, and resource centres. For the benefit of teachers who are unfamiliar with the new machines, Miller discusses the components which make up a microcomputer system; the uses to which microcomputers can be put in schools (classroom management and record-keeping, computer-assisted instruction, instruction for computer literacy); and the problems associated with software selection. A brief concluding section outlines some possible future developments and concerns. A short bibliography of background reading is supplied.

M24
MILLER, Rosalind and TERIWILLEGAR, Jane.
Computers and School Media Services. Clearing House. 55(5): January 1982, pp.210-213.

The authors make a plea for the computerisation of school library catalogues, acquisitions, and circulation systems, so that materials in the collection can be made available quickly to those who need them. For those who are currently planning the implementation of automated services, they offer advice and guidelines.

M25
MILNER, Stuart D.
How to Make the Right Decisions About Microcomputers. Instructional Innovator. 25(6): September 1980, pp.12-19.

First, Milner outlines the components of a microcomputer system. He then discusses the educational use of microcomputers, including the functions and benefits of computer-assisted and computer-managed instruction. Criteria for selecting microcomputer hardware are provided, with brief evaluations of seven systems (Apple II, TRS-80, PET, Sorcerer, Atari, Texas Instruments, and Terak). The article ends with a "microglossary" of terms related to computers.

M26
MOSKOWITZ, Michael Ann.
High School Libraries: How to Introduce Thirty Sophomore Classes to their High School Libraries and Have them Come Back Again for More. Clearing House. 54(9): May 1981, pp.418-422.

The William A. Bradford Library serves a vocational and technical high school with a combined student population of over 2,500, from tenth grade up, in Quincey, Massachusetts. During their first few weeks in the school, new students undergo a library orientation program organised by the library personnel in conjunction with the English staff. Its aims are to introduce students to the physical layout of the large library; the variety of resources available; the divided card catalogue; the shelf arrangement; and the library staff. Before the orientation sessions, a pretest is administered to each class; the content of the orientation program for each group is based on the results of this. The pretest is computer-marked by the school's Data Processing Division, and detailed analyses of the results (for each student, and for each class) are supplied to the library staff and the English staff as a basis for planning the content, resources, and activities for the orientation sessions. Sample computer printouts are included in the article.

M27
MOSKOWITZ, Mickey [Michael Ann].
Developing a Microcomputer Program to Evaluate Library Instruction. School Library Media Quarterly. 10(4): Summer 1982, pp.351-356.

The author describes a CMI (computer-managed instruction) microcomputer program designed to organise and report the data needed to evaluate school library orientation. A computer record was kept of pupil scores on objective tests given before and after library orientation. In addition, for each class scheduled for library orientation, a record was maintained of teacher's name, unit being studied, level of class, class size, number of days spent in library instruction, number of days between instruction and post-test, and date of orientation. The objective was to evaluate the orientation effort by "identifying classes that showed the greatest improvement between pretest and post-test scores and analysing the factors which may have contributed to their success". The author sees this as one of the many ways in which school librarians can apply microcomputer technology to provide new solutions to old problems.

M28
MOURSUND, David.
School Administrator's Introduction to Instructional Use of Computers. Eugene, Oregon: International Council for Computers in Education, 1980. 50+p.

This book provides the school administrator (and the school librarian) with an easy-to-understand overview of how computers are being used in schools and how they affect the curriculum. Chapter headings include the following: "What is a Computer?"; "What is Computer Hardware?"; "What is Computer Software?"; "What are Programming Languages?"; "What Kinds of Problems can Computers Help Solve?"; "What are the Main Categories of Educational Use of Computers?"; "How are Computers used as an Aid to Instruction?"; "What are Some Major Barriers to Instructional Use of Calculators and Computers?".

M29
MOURSUND, David.
Teacher's Guide to Computers in the Elementary School. Eugene, Oregon: International Council for Computers in Education, 1980. 50+p.

This guide has been designed to help elementary school teachers to become familiar with the instructional use of computers. It begins with a general overview of computers, including sections on hardware, software, and programming languages, then a discussion of the instructional use of computers. Sample activities (many of which can be done without a computer), a list of resources, and a glossary, are provided.

M30
MULOCK, Ron.
General Guideline Statement on Computers and Computing in Education. Reproduced in Information Transfer. 2(4): November 1982, pp.5-13.

This document, "General Guideline Statement on Computers and Computing in Education", comprises the text of a policy statement issued by the New South Wales Minister for Education, Mr. Ron Mulock, in October 1982. It broadly covers "the roles of the various educational institutions and the priorities that they should address in the fields of computers and computing in education". While the applications of computers to school library and information functions are covered in one paragraph, the statements made in that paragraph are wide-ranging in scope. The use of computers for library housekeeping tasks is seen as beneficial in that it frees the time of teacher-librarians for their "primary educational roles". Librarians are seen to have a major role in "providing, evaluating, and facilitating access to resource material, and in building information networks", and this responsibility extends to information and resources held on computers. The report states further that "computer networks can provide an invaluable basis for access by classroom teachers to information and resource materials". The Minister noted that this document was intended as a general policy statement; it would be followed in due course by specific policies for each sector of education, to be developed by the appropriate Departments and Boards. The comments of individuals and professional and community groups were invited; these would be taken into account in developing the more detailed policies.

N01
NASH, John C. and NASH, Mary M.
Libraries and Small Computers - A Perspective for Decision-Making. Canadian Library Journal. 38(4): August 1981, pp.207-211.

The authors note that "currently, a variety of powerful, small computers are [sic] available at modest price. These are quite capable of performing many useful services in today's libraries." Computers are particularly useful for jobs which involve the repetition of many simple operations, thus freeing staff to devote more time to professional tasks. Among the many tasks which computers can perform in libraries are circulation control, catalogue creation and access, serials monitoring and control, library financial management, personnel planning, and reference assistance through data base searches. The components of a small computer system are described; cost considerations are discussed; and planning factors for the installation and use of computers are outlined. While the article is not written specifically for school librarians, it contains much information which will be useful for those who are investigating the possible use of computers in a school library.

N02
National Australian Schools Cataloguing Information Service (NASCIS). Unicorn: Bulletin of the Australian College of Education. 9(2): May 1983, p.175.

A half-page notice in the regular "Developments in Australian Education" section of Unicorn briefly describes the main features of the NASCIS scheme, now known as ASCIS. For more detailed information, see the article by Macdonald, listed in this bibliography as M06.

N03
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF TEACHERS OF MATHEMATICS.
Guidelines for Evaluating Computerized Instructional Materials. Reston, Virginia: National Council of Teachers of Mathematics, 1981.

This monograph provides guidelines for users and creators of educational software, with sample evaluation instruments.

N04
NEIGHTS, Gary.
Pennsylvania's Statewide Initiative. Instructional Innovator. September 1981, pp.26-27.

In some American states, school media specialists (school librarians) are beginning to accept the microcomputer and other new technologies as forms of educational media, as they previously accepted projectors and audiotape recorders. Within the Pennsylvania Department of Education, the Division of Intermediate Unit Services of the Instructional Materials Service (IMS) section has major responsibilities in supporting educational technology initiatives in schools throughout the state. This includes the use of telecommunications networks, automated administrative techniques, mainframe computers, and microcomputers. The IMS section is working to keep teachers, librarians, principals, school district administrators, and consultants informed of technological innovations. Workshops, particularly on the uses of computers in education, programming in BASIC, and evaluating computer hardware and software, are conducted for administrators and for regional media personnel; these people, in turn, have an influence at the school district and school level.

N05
NEUMANN, Robert.
How to Find Good Software. Electronic Learning. 2(2): October 1982, pp.40-43.

Neumann contends that there is a great deal of high-quality educational software currently available; the buyer just has to know where and how to look. Computer-using educators generally feel that previewing of software before purchase is essential. However, if users are unable to preview, there are some steps they can take to ensure that they get what they expect in the software packages they buy. These steps include reading reviews, looking for evidence of field testing, using demonstration tapes, checking on backup policy, and considering the reputation of the software author and publisher. A table is included, in which twenty-nine software publishers are checked according to whether or not they allow educators to preview programs (sixteen do not), supply demonstration discs or tapes, have a money-back guarantee, have a back-up or replacement policy, or conduct field testing of programs (and make the results of such tests available to prospective buyers).

N06
NICHOLSON, Marilyn.
The Library and Special Education - Computers Bring Us Together. The Computing Teacher. 10(9): May 1983, pp.47-48.

The library at Los Cerros Intermediate School, Danville, California, is developing a collection of computer software to meet the needs of all classes in the school. Programs for special education and remedial classes form a large part of this collection. As Librarian, Nicholson has assisted remedial teachers by modifying existing software to meet their special needs, and written original programs for use with remedial classes. In addition, a data base program has been acquired to enable remedial teachers to store profiles on their pupils, including test scores, reviews, and progress reports.

N07
NICHOLSON, Marilyn.
Library Word Processing Center Enriches Publications Class. The Computing Teacher. 10(9): May 1983, pp.46-47.

At Los Cerros Intermediate School, Danville, California, the library's three microcomputers are being used by the eighth grade Yearbook/Publications class to produce the school newspaper. The library has a Commodore 8032 business machine and two PET microcomputers, each with word processing capabilities, linked to a disc drive. The author notes that "from a librarian's viewpoint, this media center service is a logical and necessary outgrowth of the information gathering and communication skills which should be taught".

N08
NICKLIN, R.C. and TASHNER, John.
Micros in the Library Media Center? School Media Quarterly. 9(3): Spring 1981, pp.168-181.

The authors contend that school librarians "will be called upon to offer advice, make acquisitions, and coordinate use of microcomputers" as they become more common in schools and school libraries. They discuss computer hardware and software, the capabilities of today's microcomputers, the management of computer facilities within school libraries, the potential of computers in education, and possible future developments.

N09
NOBLE, Marie.
Cataloguing in School Libraries. The Teacher Librarian. 58: June 1980, pp.5-8.

The author reports on a Catholic School Libraries Seminar on "Cataloguing in School Libraries", held at the Catholic Education Resource Centre, Strathfield, Sydney, in November 1979. Speakers included Dr. Robert Broadbent, Director of the Northern Districts Education Centre, on alternative methods of cataloguing, ASCIS, and SAERIS; Janet Hansen, Librarian at Glebe High School, on KWOC indexes; Diana Simpson, Librarian at Sydney Church of England Grammar School (Shore), on the Stanton Area KWOC union list of periodicals; Anne Bates, Librarian at Waterloo High School, on their new KWOC list; Jo Shintah, Cabramatta High School, on the unsuitability of currently-available microcomputers as cataloguing aids; Andrew Downie, Librarian at Christian Brothers High School, Manly, on his classified catalogue; and Rosemary Rowell, St. Puis X School, Chatswood, on her use of the Kalamazoo Strip Index System to organise individual parts of the library's collection.

001
OLDS, Michael.
Microcomputers Enhance Learning, Administration in School Media Centers and Classrooms. American Libraries. 11(10): November 1980, pp.634-635.

Microcomputers can be valuable in any educational setting because they can be programmed to employ a variety of instructional strategies, and can be used in all areas of the school's curriculum. As management tools, they can assist educators by performing clerical and administrative tasks such as marking tests and recording results, planning instruction, timetabling, keeping circulation records and monitoring overdues, and maintaining a catalogue. Microcomputers can perform time-consuming administrative and record-keeping tasks swiftly and efficiently, thus freeing teaching and library staff to spend more time with pupils.

002
Online Capability Promotes School-Public Library Cooperation. School Library Media Quarterly. 11(1): Fall 1982, p.20.

West Valley High School Library in Fairbanks, Alaska, has been online with the Fairbanks Public Library's CLSI LIBS 100 circulation system since 1 February 1982. The minicomputer at the public library provides rapid access to both the school's 12,000 volume collection and the public library's collection; it also facilitates inter-library loan of materials in the collections. It provides daily and monthly statistics, and generates overdue notices for the school. This very brief notice ends with a contact address for further information.

P01
PAYNE, Tony [Anthony].
The British Library SIR System. Computer Education. 42: November 1982, p.24.

The British Library Research and Development Department has funded the development of an information retrieval system for secondary schools. Known as the SIR (Schools Information Retrieval) project, this program was commenced in March 1981, and was due to end at the conclusion of the summer 1982 school term. In some of the trial schools, the SIR materials were regarded as a central resource, and permanently located in the school library or resource centre; in others, they were placed in classrooms. Using the SIR software, data bases were prepared for many subjects, including geography, history, economics, biology, physics, and careers; one school experimented with a data base for the library's fiction collection. Computer hardware used in the project consisted of Research Machines Limited 380Z microcomputers with double-sided floppy discs. For a report from one of the schools involved in the SIR project, see item number B08 in this bibliography, by Beck.

P02
PAYNE, A. [Anthony], HUTCHINS, B., and AYRE, P.
Computer Software for Schools. London: Pitman, 1980.

Two chapters in this book will be of particular interest to school librarians. Chapter Ten, "JOEL: Information Retrieval", describes an information retrieval system which could be used in a library. Chapter Twelve, "LIBRARY: A Library Monitoring System", describes a computerised circulation system with overdue and book reservation features.

P03
PAYNE, Anthony, et al.
Computers in Secondary School History Teaching. London: Historical Association, 1980.

Two major applications of computers in the teaching of history are identified - simulations, and the development of information storage and retrieval systems. The British Schools Council's Computers in the Curriculum Project is described. It is suggested that the teaching of historical research skills can be enhanced by making use of the computer to search data files rapidly. While the use of computers to manipulate local history data files - census records, information from local directories, workhouse records, and so on - is discussed, little attention is given to the time or the skills necessary for the development of such data bases. However, some history teaching kits available for purchase by school libraries include a data base on floppy disc which can be used in the way the authors suggest.

P04
PEARCE, Brian.
Users in Pain. Micro Decision. May 1982, pp.65-68.

Frequently, too little thought is given to the needs of the user when computer systems are being designed. Pearce says that "systems should be designed to cater for the wide range of individual differences among people, not only in physical size but also in their level of skill and mental abilities. Rarely is it appropriate to design for the average; to do so normally inconveniences half the user population in some way." Poor equipment design features can cause fatigue, discomfort, strain, and sometimes real pain. Buyers should check computer systems carefully before purchase to ensure ease and comfort of use. A table, showing the "Most Important Features of a Video Display Workstation and Terminal", is provided; this could be used as the basis for an evaluation checklist.

P05
PEGG, Peter J.
Computer Awareness for Teacher Librarians. Brisbane: Department of School Librarianship, Brisbane College of Advanced Education, Kelvin Grove Campus, 1981.

This self-instructional kit uses three floppy discs with an accompanying manual to introduce school librarians to the computer and its school library applications. The self-instructional package allows users to work at their own pace. No previous acquaintance with computers is necessary - the manual orients users to the basic components of a microcomputer system, and clearly explains the practical steps to be undertaken in running the programs on an Apple II microcomputer. Users are introduced to a variety of programs: some circulation programs with overdues features; data management programs; and educational programs, including an interactive storytelling program and a mathematics game. A set of thirty-six readings is provided with the kit. A review of the package, written by John Cook, appeared in the 25 March 1983 issue of Incite; it is listed in this bibliography as item number C13. Another review, by Jill Stevens, in the first 1983 issue of the Society for Mass Media and Resource Technology (SMMART) Journal, is listed as item number S28.

P06
PEGG, Peter J. (ed.).
Be Prepared for Networks: Proceedings of the Seminar Held at Kelvin Grove College of Advanced Education, Brisbane, 6-8

May 1975. Brisbane: School Library Association of Queensland, Brisbane Branch, 1976. 32p.

Information networks are regarded here as "structured arrangements involving a number of participants, acting in concert, whose aim is to increase their access to information". Seven seminar papers are reproduced in this booklet, covering networks in general, inter-library loans, and the use of data bases and information networks such as ERIC. Because in 1975 computer-based networks were, not considered practical for Australian schools, computers are not mentioned specifically. However, the papers presented at this seminar laid the foundations for the development of school library networks in Queensland and elsewhere, networks which now often involve computerisation.

P07
PIETRO, Deborah and KREMIN, Michael.
The School Practices Information Network and File (SPIN/SPIF): Information Services for Education. Online. January 1983, pp.51-57.

In 1981, the Education Service Group (ESG) in the United States pioneered the development of the School Practices Information Network and the School Practices Information File to fill the growing need for communications and networking services for educators, as well as an easy-to-use and accessible resource base of practical information and materials for classroom teachers. The network and file is now accessible through the normal microcomputers and terminals widely available in schools and education information centres. SPIF is the computer-based file of information and materials, which grew out of an earlier pilot educational practices file, developed in 1979/1980. SPIN was developed to expand SPIF as a practical resource for educators through a network designed to facilitate communication and information exchange among educational organisations throughout the country. It provides a low-cost mechanism for information access via microcomputers, as well as promoting the exchange of knowledge and information. SPIN members have access to several data bases, including the Resources in Computer Education (RICE) data base being developed by MicroSIFT at the Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory in Portland, Oregon, and the ERIC data base.

P08
PILKINGTON, Margaret.
ing a Microcomputer in a School Resource Centre. Society for Mass Media and Resource Technology (SMMART) Journal. 11(4): 1981, pp.23-26.

In answer to an introductory question, "What is a microcomputer?", Pilkington describes a basic system, with primary memory storage, a central processing unit, a keyboard for input, a visual display unit, possibly a disc drive for secondary storage of data, and perhaps a printer for "hard" copy. She discusses the possibilities of such a system in a school library, and its limitations. When a hard disc drive is added to the basic system, new possibilities are opened up, particularly for the development of a school library data base which could serve as the basis for circulation, acquisitions, stock control, and cataloguing systems. Difficulties do stand in the way of such an approach: the initial outlay required for hardware and software is still too high for most school libraries; back-up facilities are inconvenient; data base software is still not as sophisticated as is desirable; and entering data into the system is time-consuming and costly. She recommends, however, that school librarians do not turn their backs on the new technology, but rather prepare for its inevitable advent by examining their systems carefully in the light of the possibilities opened up by computers.

P09
PRATT, Allan D.
The Use of Microcomputers in Libraries. Journal of Library Automation. 13(1): March 1980, pp.7-17.

Because small-scale computer systems have both decreased in cost and increased in operating capacity, it is now feasible to consider using one in many libraries, even including very small libraries. The possible components of a microcomputer system are described, with a series of diagrams to show the inter-relationship of the various items of hardware, including the central processor, the keyboard, visual display unit, floppy disc and other forms of storage, and printer. Pratt suggests that microcomputers are particularly well-adapted for three major functions in libraries: (i) word processing and text editing; (ii) preparation of local bibliographies and resource guides; and (iii) improvement of online database searching.

P10
PRINCE, Suzan D.
Information at Your Fingertips - How One School is Making it Happen. Electronic Learning. 1(1): September/October 1981, pp.38-40, 63.

Junior high school pupils in Rock Springs, Wyoming, are able to access The Source information network from an Apple microcomputer in the school. It is used for both business and current events classes, though the author hopes that, with more money to overcome the cost of long distance telephone lines, the entire school district can implement the system's electronic mail network so that pupils can compare notes and exchange information with other pupils throughout the county.

P11
PRINCE, Suzan D.
The Mini or the Micro: Which one is Right for You. Electronic Learning. 1(2): November/December 1981, pp.44-46, 53.

Some of the many types of minicomputers currently available are described, with comments from schools which are using them, including the North York Schools of Toronto, Canada, and San Francisco's Balboa High School.

P12
PULLEN, Glenn C.
Libraries and Computers: A Status Report from the Library Sub-Committee of the Computer Management Committee. Ed Lib (Newsletter of the Library Services Branch, Education Department of Tasmania). 8(6): August 1981, pp.3-7.

The report reviews past developments in computer applications to library systems in Tasmania from 1978 with the introduction of TASCIS, then looks at current projects and anticipated future developments.

P13
PULLEN, Glenn C.
TASCIS: A Descriptive Paper of an Embryonic On-Line Schools Cataloguing Service. Australian School Librarian. 17(3): Spring 1980, pp.89-92.

TASCIS (Tasmanian Schools Cataloguing Information Service) began in 1979 as part of the Schools Commission funded ASCIS pilot project. It was based on the machine-readable records which formed the data base for SAERIS and the ASCIS project, and has since been augmented by records added through ASCIS and through the Tasmanian Education Department's school library services. TASNET, the computer network established through the Elizabeth Computer Centre in 1970 to support computer studies in Tasmanian schools and colleges, is used to make TASCIS operational throughout the state. The service is available to all of the three hundred or so schools in Tasmania. In 1980 it was essentially a centralised catalogue card production service which could also be accessed online by schools with terminals. It replaced an earlier and less efficient manual central cataloguing service which operated from a very small data base of around 20,000 records. Pullen describes the TASCIS cataloguing service in some detail.

P14
PULLEN, Glenn C.
Tasmania: Computer Applications in School and College Libraries. School Library Bulletin (Computer Supplement). 13(3): September 1981, pp.61-63.

The Services Branch of the Tasmanian Education Department is now housed in the Tasmanian State Library and acts as the education division of that state-wide service. Their computer network plan includes rationalised acquisitions, compatible cataloguing, union cataloguing, and a circulation control system. TASCIS (the Tasmanian component of ASCIS) and CIRSYS (the online circulation system developed by the State Library) are both described.

Q01
Quality Software: How to Know When You've Found It. Electronic Learning. 1(2): November/December 1981, pp.33-36.

The authors contend that good quality educational software should: (i) be free of technical or pedagogical errors; (ii) take advantage of the machine's unique capabilities without substituting flash for substance; (iii) provide positive reinforcement, and, at the same time, help students to understand wrong answers; (iv) include some diagnostic and branching features; (v) be creative, stimulating activity among its users; (vi) allow for easy teacher modification; (vii) provide clearly-written support materials and activities.

RO1
RENFREE, Trevor.
The Microcomputer at Warragul Primary School: Or, Warning...Computers are Addictive. School Library Bulletin (Computer Supplement). 13(3): September 1981, pp.38-40.

With large numbers of computers appearing in schools, school librarians will have to use them eventually. In this article, Renfree offers suggestions on how and where librarians can get help. He gives some advice about pitfalls to be avoided and points to check in the purchase of software and hardware.

RO2
ROBLYER, M.D.
When is it "Good Courseware"? Problems in Developing Standards for Microcomputer Courseware. Educational Technology. 21(10): October 1981, pp.47-54.

Roblyer argues that "the only essential quality for any instructional material is the capability of bringing about learning effectively and efficiently". In addition, she notes that materials should be easy to implement, both in terms of determining where materials fit within the school curriculum, and procedures for using materials with students. She outlines two different models of computer-assisted instruction, the "PLATO Model" and the "Stanford/CCC Model", and discusses their characteristics. She then develops a set of criteria which can be applied to instructional software, based on "essential characteristics" (including statement of objectives, statement of entry skills, design of learning activities, design of tests); "aesthetic characteristics" (including spacing, format, use of colour); and "differential characteristics" (including amount of learner control, type and extent of feedback, response format, and use of other media).

RO3
ROGERS, Barry.
Morwell High School Computer Cataloguing Program. School Library Bulletin (Computer Supplement). 13(3): September 1981, pp.41-43.

Rogers describes computer software packages developed by his school to produce original catalogue cards instead of the multiple copies previously printed by a duplicating machine. He outlines the extra features of the program - features which include the ability to use up to fifteen subject headings per item, and the preparation of monthly accession lists by subject.

R04
RORVIG, Mark E.
Microcomputers and Libraries: A Guide to Technology, Products, and Applications. New York: Knowledge Industry Publications, 1981. 134p.

The first chapter of this book provides a general overview of microcomputers and their library applications. Subsequent chapters are titled "Understanding Microcomputer Technology", "Software and Other Products for Library Applications", "Established Library Applications: Some Case Studies", "Microcomputer Literature, Information Exchanges, and Networks", "Evaluating and Selecting a Microcomputer System", and "The Outlook for Microcomputers in Libraries". Appendices provided include lists of microcomputer hardware manufacturers, software producers, and microcomputer journals and newsletters.

R05
ROWLEY, J.E.
Computers for Libraries. (Outlines of Modern Librarianship). London: Clive Bingley, 1980. 159p.

A standard British textbook, which describes and discusses the impact of computers - mainframes, minicomputers, and microcomputers - on all sectors of librarianship and information retrieval.

R06
RUSHBY, Nicholas John.
An Introduction to Educational Computing. London: Croom Helm, 1979. 123p.

In this book, Rushby is concerned primarily with the use of the computer as an educational resource, and as a manager in education and training. He writes for practising teachers, educational administrators, and students of education. Major topics covered include "Computers in Education and Training", "Computer Assisted Learning", "Using Computer Assisted Learning", "Computer Managed Learning", "Informatics and Education", and "Technological Aspects". A brief bibliography and a substantial glossary are included.

S01
SANDERS, Glenn.
Computing with Computerniks. School Library Bulletin (Computer Supplement). 13(3): September 1981, pp.8-11.

Sanders begins with a tongue-in-cheek exhortation to librarians to avoid being overwhelmed by the "computernik" - the "computing person". He points out that librarians do not need computing qualifications to be able to work with a "computernik" in planning solutions to library problems. He proffers some down-to-earth advice on how to approach systems analysis so that advantage can be taken of the special expertise of the "computernik".

S02
SATHER, Ruth.
Microcomputer, Media Center and Kids! The Computing Teacher. 9(4): December 1981, pp.23-26.

Sather, Media Specialist at Longfellow Elementary School, Eau Claire, Wisconsin, describes the planning and implementation of a microcomputer program in her school library. She recommends the following procedure to ensure that microcomputers in schools are used to the fullest extent: (i) establish sources of ongoing funding for hardware and software; (ii) survey teachers to solicit their co-operation and to ensure that the proposed program meets their needs; (iii) establish criteria and procedures for software selection; (iv) develop procedures which will enable pupils and teachers to learn computer operation skills; (v) schedule individual and small group use of microcomputers; (vi) plan teacher in-service activities; (vii) gather ideas by becoming involved with other computer users and by reading widely on computers.

S03
SATHER, Ruth.
Student Computer User Group. The Computing Teacher. 9(9): May 1982, pp.10-11.

A Microcomputer Club has been organised by the Media Specialist at Longfellow Elementary School, Eau Claire, Wisconsin, for pupils who want to learn more about computing and who are willing to share their knowledge and to tutor younger pupils in computer use. The club uses the three Apple microcomputers in the school library media centre, and compiles computer scrapbooks and computer-related bulletin board displays.

S04
SCHMIDMAIER, Dagmar.
Information Retrieval in the School Library. In COOK, John

(ed.). Being Resourceful: Sixth Biennial Conference of the Australian School Library Association, held at the Australian Mineral Foundation, Adelaide, 28 August - 2 September 1978. Goulburn: ASLA, 1978, pp.127-133.

Now that computerised systems for bibliographic control are available fairly cheaply, the author suggests that school librarians should appraise their existing procedures and question their objectives in the light of this new technology. An adaptation of this paper is printed in Broadbent and Schmidmaier's School Libraries and Technology: A Sourcebook (included in this bibliography as item number B26).

S05
SCHMIDMAIER, Dagmar.
KWOC and Bibliographic Control in the School Library. Review. 8(4): December 1980, p.9.

This brief article describes the computer-based KWOC catalogue service being offered to school libraries in New South Wales through the Centre for Library Systems at Kuring-gai College of Advanced Education.

S06
SCHMIDMAIER, Dagmar.
Sharing Technology in School Libraries. In Sharing: Proceedings of the First Combined Conference of the Library Association of Australia and the New Zealand Library Association. Sydney: Library Association of Australia, 1981, pp.534-539.

In very recent years, microcomputers have had a major impact on primary and secondary schools in Australia; their ready acceptance by teachers has caught the state Education Departments largely unprepared. Only in 1981 were statewide policies beginning to be developed. In the meantime, schools were purchasing hardware, while enthusiastic teachers were developing programs to make the systems work. In school libraries, as in the classrooms, the lack of good quality commercial software has caused some difficulties. The author discusses the strengths and weaknesses of the microcomputer, particularly as a library "housekeeping" and management tool, with some emphasis on circulation systems. This paper is reprinted in Broadbent and Schmidmaier's School Libraries and Technology: A Sourcebook (listed in this bibliography as item B26).

S07
School Computer Aids Library and Students. School Library Journal. 26(10): August 1980, p.12.

At St. John's Parish School in Tampa, Florida, a $60,000 Wang 2200 MPU computer system, acquired in August 1979, is being used for several school library applications, including an online catalogue and a circulation system. The Episcopal elementary school has 400 pupils; they begin learning to use the computer system for locating the books they need in first grade.

S08
School Microware Reviews. Evaluation of Educational Software for Apple, PET, TRS-80, with Index to Evaluations in other Publications. Dresden, Maine: Dresden Associates, 1981. ERIC document ED 213 389.

This publication contains fifty reviews of software products, plus an index to 287 reviews of instructional software published by magazines and journals over the previous two years.

S09
School Uses Microcomputer to Replace Card Catalog. American Libraries. 12(5): May 1981, pp.293-294.

At Mountain View Elementary School in Broomfield, Colorado, children use an online catalogue to locate books and other materials in the school library. The system, developed by Betty Costa, the school media specialist, and a consultant on computer applications for school libraries, uses an Apple II microcomputer with a Corvus 10 megabyte hard disc system. Access to library materials through the catalogue is by author, title, and subject. Costa's contact address is given at the end of the brief report. For further details, see the articles by Costa which are listed in this bibliography as C14, C15, C16, C18, C19, and C20.

S10
School Uses Microcomputer to Replace Card Catalog in the Library Media Center. School Media Quarterly. 9(4): Summer 1981, pp.219-220.

Another brief article (see the previous entry, S09) describing the use of an Apple II microcomputer with Corvus 10 megabyte hard disc system, to provide an online catalogue at Mountain View Elementary School, Broomfield, Colorado. Betty Costa, the school librarian and consultant who planned the system, has written several articles describing it; they are listed in this bibliography as C14, C15, C16, C18, C19, and C20. Costa's contact address is given at the end of this article.

S11
SHAYLOR, Jan and STONIER, Tom.
Evaluating Educational Software. Educational Computing. May 1983, p.9.

This is not, as the title seems to imply, a general article on software evaluation, but a report of the results of a field test of currently-available computer software programs, conducted to determine which are likely to be most useful for British middle school work. Five non-commercial programs, all of which were designed to run on the Commodore PET, were selected for testing with middle school children. After they had used the programs, the children's observations, comments, and suggestions were collated. Tables showing the children's ratings are included. It could be questioned, however, that the programs which the children "liked" most were those which, in the authors' terms, were likely to be "most useful for middle school work". By way of conclusion, the authors say, "Two impressions emerge from this set of field trials: children of only slightly different ages may respond quite differently to the same program, and workgames appear to be the most popular form of educational software". Since only five programs were trialled, these "impressions" should not be taken too seriously.

S12
SHREEVE, Robin.
Advent of Micros Offers Many Possibilities. Educational Computing. 2(6): June 1981, pp.37-38.

Shreeve describes the use of an Apple II microcomputer in the Library at West Sussex College of Further Education at Bury St. Edmunds for various library housekeeping tasks. These include the production of updated serials lists, circulation management, and word processing. A former school librarian, Shreeve also briefly discusses the possible use of microcomputers in school libraries.

S13
SIMPSON, George A.
Microcomputers in Library Automation. McLean, Virginia: Mitre Corp., 1978. ERIC document ED 174 217.

An introduction to the technology of microcomputers and an analysis of their specific applications in libraries, including circulation, acquisition, serials control, reference, administration, and audiovisual services. An appendix provides a glossary of computer and library terms.

S14
SKAPURA, Robert.

The Overdue Writer: A Program Long Overdue. School Library Media Quarterly. 10(4): Summer 1982, pp.347-350.

Skapura, Librarian at Northgate High School in Walnut Creek, California, describes the development for his school library of a program to prepare overdue notices on a microcomputer.

S15
SKAPURA, Bob [Robert].
Somewhere Between Doonesbury and Time Magazine. The Computing Teacher. 10(7): March 1983, pp.49-51.

Skapura describes the development of interest in computing in his school, Northgate High School, California, from the time the first two microcomputers were acquired. These were placed in the school library. As a result, the computers were viewed as a school resource for the use of all, rather than as the property of one subject department. The school Computer Club monitored pupil use of the computers and wrote a variety of programs for staff members and for the library. In commenting on the rapid increase in the number of microcomputers in schools, Skapura notes that, unlike other educational technology, computers have been introduced into schools from the bottom up, not imposed by the educational bureaucracy. They have been promoted by teachers, with a great deal of support from parents and pupils.

S16
SKAPURA, Bob [Robert].
Start Small and be Very, Very Good. The Computing Teacher. 10(8): April 1983, pp.57-58.

Skapura, in response to school librarians who have unexpectedly found themselves with microcomputers in their libraries (usually as the result of donations), writes about what can actually be done with a microcomputer. His suggestions include the use of the microcomputer in the library for individualised instruction in programming; computer-assisted instruction; library management tasks; word processing; and the preparation of teaching materials. He suggests that the school librarian should "start small", introducing one new application at a time, rather than trying to be "all things to all men" from the start.

S17
SKOMAN, Lucia.
Organizing a Microcomputer Software Collection. The Computing Teacher. 9(2): October 1981, pp.55-56.

In this brief article, hints are provided for cataloguing microcomputer software, and for labelling and storing floppy discs.

S18
SKUJA, Jenny.
New Directions in TASCIS. Ed Lib (Newsletter of the Library Services Branch, Education Department of Tasmania). 8(6): August 1981, p.8.

A brief description of TAMCAT, a TASCIS facility which will allow selected Tasmanian school librarians to classify and catalogue materials online following the appropriate MARC specifications.

S19
The Software Line-up: What Reviewers Look for When Evaluating Software. Electronic Learning. 2(2): October 1982, pp.44-48.

The writer suggests that evaluating microcomputer software is like evaluating any other type of instructional material: programs need to be checked to ensure that they are accurate in content, appropriate for the intended grade level, interesting, free of bias, and accompanied by well-presented and comprehensive teachers' guides and other documentation. A two-page software evaluation form is provided, with sections for an overview and description of the program, an evaluation checklist, and an overall evaluation. This could form the basis for a software evaluation form for assessing programs for possible purchase by the school library.

S20
SOHR, Dana.
Better Software Manuals. Byte. 8(5): May 1983, pp.286-294.

Sohr, a freelance technical writer and editor, presents guidelines for the development of readable, well-organised, and helpful software manuals. School librarians who are writing their own programs will find his advice useful in preparing adequate documentation for users.

S21
SOJKA, Deborah.
CAI Catches On. Datamation. 27(3): March 1981, pp.188-190.

The initial cost of microcomputers is now sufficiently low for local school districts, local schools, and parents' groups, to consider buying them for use in classrooms and school libraries. Sojka notes that "experience has proved that computers in the classroom are quite successful in inspiring high motivational levels in students". The acceptance of computers into the American classroom has been eased by organisations like MECC (Minnesota Educational

Computing Consortium), which has a time-sharing system that delivers computer programs to over 2000 terminals located in ninety percent of all Minnesota schools, and MicroSIFT (sponsored by the National Institute of Education), a clearing house for microcomputer courseware for elementary and secondary schools.

S22
SORENSEN, Richard.
The Role of School Media Programs in Library Networks. In MARKUSON, Barbara Evans and WOOLLS, Blanche (eds). Networks for Networkers: Critical Issues in Cooperative Library Development. New York: Neal-Schuman, 1980, pp.309-319.

Participation by school libraries in library networks is based on three premises: first, that the information needs of the libraries' clientele are important; secondly, that those needs cannot be met without a library network; and thirdly, that school library media programs have much to offer other libraries in a network. This paper expands on these factors, then looks at five barriers to school participation: (i) psychological barriers; (ii) political and legal barriers; (iii) funding factors; (iv) communication factors; and (v) planning problems. Strategies to overcome these barriers are offered.

S23
SPENCER, Ruth.
Technology, Libraries, and Post-Industrial Society. The Teacher Librarian. 65: March 1982, pp.26-31.

A rather confused discussion of the role of libraries, including school libraries, in "post-industrial society". The emphasis appears to be on the need to be sure that, when new technologies are adopted, they are used as tools to improve library services to users.

S24
SPROULL, Barry.
Libdata - A Library Data Base for a Minicomputer. School Library Bulletin (Computer Supplement). 13(3): September 1981, pp.36-37.

When the Horsham Teachers' Centre moved into accommodation shared with the Regional Office (of Education), its officers decided to investigate ways of using the Department's minicomputer. The Centre eventually adopted the AUTOINDEX software package to build a data base of resources. The author explains how records were adapted to fit the constraints of the software package; offers some suggestions for possible developments; and looks at the advantages and disadvantages of the system.

S25
STANSFIELD, Peter.
Networks and the Computer Nexus. Australian School Librarian. 17(3): Spring 1980, p.94.

Developments in computer technology for library operations have mostly been associated with either catalogue production or circulation control. Recent developments in "turnkey" packages for libraries, incorporating computer hardware, software, and associated installations, now provide for circulation control and catalogue production on a minicomputer system. However, these packages are expensive; most are beyond the resources of the individual school library and most public libraries. Nevertheless, it is possible for a group of libraries to purchase and share such a system as members of a network. Because the systems are flexible, multi-type library networks would be possible in a region; some schools, therefore, may have the opportunity to have access to this new technology on a shared basis. Stansfield describes the LIBS 100 system of CLSI as an example of a complete "turnkey" package.

S26
STEFFLIN, Sherwin A.
A Suggested Model for Establishing the Validity of Computer-Assisted Instructional Materials. Educational Technology. 23(1): January 1983, pp.20-22.

Stefflin discusses problems which are encountered by those engaged in evaluating computer-assisted instructional materials; reviews the literature on software evaluation; and then describes an ongoing research project, involving 108 schools and colleges, which aims to develop a software evaluation model.

S27
STEVENS, Dorothy Jo.
Computers, Curriculum, and Careful Planning. Educational Technology. November 1981, pp.21-24.

In this article, Stevens provides an introduction to computers in education. She discusses the use of computers in teaching "computer science" and "computer literacy", as well as their computer-assisted instruction (CAI) and computer-managed instruction (CMI) applications in other curriculum areas.

S28
STEVENS, Jill.
Computer Awareness. Society for Mass Media and Resource Technology (SMMART) Journal. 13(1): 1983, p.26.

This is s brief review of Peter J. Pegg's self-instructional computer software package, Computer Awareness for Teacher Librarians (listed in this bibliography as item P05).

S29
SUTTON, Colin.
Computer in the Library. Australian School Librarian. 17(3): Spring 1980, pp.97-98.

Sutton describes the use of a microcomputer (a Tandy TRS-80) with a Word Processing System to produce catalogue cards for the library at Morwell High School, Victoria.

S30
SYMES, Fred.
An Alternative Glossary. School Library Bulletin (Computer Supplement). 13(3): September 1981, p.98.

Reprinted from the August 1981 issue of Your Computer for Business and Pleasure (p.65), this "glossary" offers different definitions for a few selected terms associated with computer technology. For example, Symes defines a "byte" as "what your friends put on you when you win the pools".

T01
TASHNER, John H.
Using Computers With Gifted Students. Top of the News. 38(4): Summer 1982, pp.319-324.

Microcomputers can be used to give gifted pupils practice in interpreting, analysing, synthesising, applying, and evaluating data, as well as in providing step-by-step instruction and feedback on an individual basis. They can also be used to foster creativity in students, through the use of colour "graphics, sound generation, computer programming, and general problem-solving activities". If microcomputers are located in the school library, then they are available to all students.

T02
Tasmanian School Libraries Lead in Use of Computers. Hobart Mercury. 10 February 1982, p.7

The use of TASCIS and CIRSYS, for cataloguing and circulation respectively, in Tasmanian school libraries is described. Glenn Pullen, Supervisor of School Libraries in Tasmania, is quoted on the reasons for the early developments in computerisation in school libraries in Tasmania. A photograph shows a terminal at New Town High School.

T03
Test Project Thrives in Denver Elementary School Library. Electronic Learning. 1(4): March/April 1982, pp.12, 14.

A brief report on the online catalogue at Mountain View Elementary School, Broomfield, Colorado. The school librarian, Betty Costa, is quoted several times, discussing the advantages of the microcomputer-based catalogue. For more detailed reports on this project, see items indexed under "COSTA, Betty".

T04
THOMASON, Nevada.
Microcomputers and Automation in the School Library Media Center. School Library Media Quarterly. 10(4): Summer 1982, pp.312-319.

This article, the first in a School Library Media Quarterly special issue on "Technology in the School Library Media Center", gives an overview of the impact of computers on school libraries, including areas such as acquisitions, catalogue card production, circulation, serials, reference and information retrieval, and administrative procedures. The components of a microcomputer system are described, and a glossary of some twenty computer-related terms is provided. The author also provides a short list of computer vendors, a list of computer magazines (including many which emphasise the educational applications of microcomputers), and a bibliography.

T05
TIMBS, Judith.
Computer Application to School Libraries in Tasmania. In JENNEX, G.I., FONG, Michael, and McCOOL, Colette. Planning for Quality: Papers of the Seventh Biennial Conference of the Australian School Library Association, Darwin, 1-5 September 1980. Melbourne: ASLA, 1980, pp.79-85.

In this paper, Timbs outlines the use of computers housed at the Elizabeth Computer centre in Tasmania to provide online services to high school and college libraries, and some primary school libraries, throughout the State. She describes the TASCIS and CIRSYS programs, and the Tasmanian Media Centre's booking system for films and other audiovisual resources. More recent articles listed in this bibliography, including those by Henri (H13 and H14), describe developments in computerisation in Tasmanian school libraries since 1980.

T06
TIMBS, Judith.
Computer Applications to School Libraries in Tasmania. Society for Mass Media and Resource Technology (SMMART) Journal. 10(4): December 1980, pp.2-5.

This article is a reprint of Timbs' paper presented to the Seventh Biennial Conference of the Australian School Library Association in Darwin in 1980. See the previous annotation for details.

T07
TIMBS, Judith.
Computers and School Libraries in Tasmania: The Progress of TASCIS and CIRSYS. LASIE. 12(1): July/August 1981, pp.2-14.

Timbs describes the Tasmanian Education Department's centralised computer system, which provides cataloguing and circulation functions for all secondary school and college libraries, and some primary school libraries. The TASCIS data base provides cataloguing information for more than two hundred users; CIRSYS (CIRculation SYStem) is an online circulation system for schools and colleges, in which a light pen is used to "read" bar code labels on borrowers' cards and items to be borrowed, thus recording the loans transacted.

T08
TYDEMAN, John.
Videotex. Media and Methods. 18(9): May/June 1982, pp.52, 55.

Videotex systems are currently being used by educators in both the United Kingdom and Canada. They offer a wide range of up-to-date material through an interactive system linking users with data bases. Both World Book and Arete (publishers of the Academic American Encyclopedia) are preparing their encyclopaedias for electronic presentation through videotex. Schools will need to consider carefully the potential uses of this new and relatively low-cost technology in education, particularly in the light of diminishing funding.

VO1
VOGLER, Laurie.
Directory of Computers in Queensland Schools. Brisbane: Curriculum Branch, Department of Education, Queensland, 1982. 132p.

Information contained in this directory was collated from the results of a survey of all government and non-government primary, secondary, and special schools, conducted by the Queensland Department of Education's Curriculum Branch in February 1982. More than six hundred computers were being used in 228 schools. These schools are listed in the directory in alphabetical order, with information on the type of computer/s, disc system/s, printer, and peripherals; the school subjects in which the computer/s were being used; and "other applications", including school library management, computer clubs, computer awareness courses (for parents, staff, and pupils), classroom management, swimming clubs, cadet unit organisation, school transport returns. Forty-nine of the schools were using computers for "library management" functions, though no indication is given as to the specific library functions which have been automated. Most schools were using microcomputers, with the Apple II, Tandy, Ohio Scientific, PDP/Spectrum systems, and the System 80 preponderating. Only a very few schools were using minicomputers.

W01
WADE, T.E.
Evaluating Computer Instructional Programs and Other Teaching Units. Educational Technology. 20(11): November 1980, pp.32-35.

In this article, the author reviews some relevant principles of learning theory, and then, from that base, develops a list of characteristics which might be expected in any set of learning materials of which a computer program is a part. Those factors identified as characteristic of good instructional programs are used as the basis for a checklist to help identify strengths and weaknesses of particular learning programs such as those written for computer-assisted instruction.

W02
WATSON, Nancy A. (ed.)
Microcomputers in Education: Getting Started. Proceedings of a Conference Held at Tempe, Arizona, 16-17 January 1981. Tempe: Arizona State University, 1981. 349p.

Included in these Proceedings are summaries or papers from many of the fifty-five presentations given at this conference for elementary and secondary school teachers and administrators. Sessions focussed on a wide range of topics related to the general theme, among them computer literacy, computer-assisted instruction, evaluating microcomputer systems, hardware and software comparisons, applications for microcomputers in education for the handicapped or gifted. Appendices include a bibliography of books, a list of computer journals, and lists of film companies making films about computers, microcomputer manufacturers, and software vendors.

W03
WATT, Molly.
Making a Case for Software Evaluation. The Computing Teacher. 9(9): May 1982, pp.20-22.

Because the use of computers in instruction is comparatively new, there are still associated problems which have to be faced by educators. Some of these stem from the fact that developments in educational software have not kept pace with developments in computer hardware. There are many relatively inexpensive microcomputer systems available which could be installed in classrooms or school libraries for use in instruction. However, much of the commercially available educational software which would run on these machines is unsophisticated, poorly conceptualised, and badly documented. Before software is purchased for use in a school, it should be carefully evaluated. Evaluation forms and checklists are being developed by organisations such as

MicroSIFT in the United States; teachers and school librarians should choose one which best suits their needs, or adapt or develop one for their own use.

W04
WEHMEYER, Lillian M.
Cataloging the School Media Center as a Specialized Collection. Library Resources and Technical Services. 20(4): Fall 1976, pp.315-325.

Much of the material acquired by a school library is highly specialised in its applications, often being designed to teach particular concepts or topics to particular groups of learners. Much valuable material is "hidden" in collections and anthologies and catalogued only by the editor, title, and general subject of the collection. This applies to short stories in anthologies, some of which could have classroom applications if catalogued separately so that users had access to them; short musical works forming part of a long-playing disc, which are never listed because the library catalogue has entries only for the disc as a whole; chapters in books; subject-oriented fiction. Teachers preparing individualised learning modules need to locate materials on specific subjects or topics, presented from a particular point of view, suitable for children of a certain chronological age who have reached a designated level of reading ability or conceptual awareness. Our present school library catalogues, while being better than nothing, cannot cope with information retrieval at this level. Wehmeyer suggests that school librarians should be considering new forms of library catalogues, based on computers, which would better serve the educational needs of teachers and pupils in the school. She describes six retrieval systems in operation in 1974 in various institutions in the United States; each of these systems attempts to respond to specific information and resource needs of educators. While none of these would be wholly applicable in a school situation, they do suggest new ways of looking at the cataloguing process for schools.

W05
WILKES, John.
Choosing and Using Microcomputers: A Chapter of Experience. Teaching History. June 1982, pp.9-12.

The author, a practising historian, writes about his own experiences in selecting and purchasing computer hardware and software.

W06
WILLIAMS, Jenny D.
Using AUSINET: An Information Retrieval Service. School

Library Bulletin (Computer Supplement). 13(3): September 1981, pp.68-70.

AUSINET is an online information network of Australian data bases. Using a telephone, a modem, and a computer terminal, a librarian can gain access to the many bibliographic citations stored in the AUSINET data bases to find references on any topic. The main advantages of using AUSINET are that: (i) it is much faster than using printed indexes; (ii) keywords (even keywords which appear only in the abstract) can be used to retrieve citations; (iii) some of the data bases are not available in printed form. The main disadvantages are the cost of equipment to use the system, the occurrence of "false drops" through the use of synonyms, and the fact that the search results are in the form of citations only - the full text document still has to be obtained.

W07
WILLIAMS, Warren S. and SHRAGE, Jules.
Microcomputers and Education: An Overview of Popular Hardware and Software. Educational Technology. 23(2): February 1983, pp.7-12.

Eight popular microcomputers - the VIC-20, Pet 4032, Commodore 64, TRS-80 Model III, Apple II+, Atari 400 and Atari 800, Texas Instruments 99/4A, and the IBM Personal Computer - are compared and contrasted, with comments on secondary storage media used, display characteristics, keyboard layout, system characteristics, and price. An indication is given, in the text of the article, and in tabular form, of the amount of software available for each machine, though the quality of that software is not evaluated. The article was written to help educators who are considering the purchase of one or more microcomputer systems and software.

W08
WITHROW, Frank.
Videodisc and Microcomputer Field Sites. Videodisc/Videotex. 2(3): Summer 1982, pp.173-174.

Since 1980, the United States Department of Education's Division of Educational Technology has been investigating the possibilities for the use of videodiscs and microcomputers in elementary schools. Experimental programs conducted in school using videodisc players, Apple microcomputers, and Sears caption decoder television sets, are described. Formal evaluation reports will be available in 1983. A contact address is given for those who would like further information: Dr. Frank Withrow, Acting Director, Division of Educational Technology, United States Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue, S.W.

Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

W09
WITHROW, Frank B. and ROBERTS, Linda G.
The Videodisc: Putting Education on a Silver Platter.
Electronic Learning. 5(1): May/June 1982, pp.43-45.

For education, exciting possibilities are being opened up by the new videodisc technology. Its vast storage capacity will enable educators to create reference data bases (for example, two-language dictionaries with moving image and sound, or "live" master classes of musical performances, or demonstration scientific experiments); simulations; surrogate travel experiences with recreated sights and sounds; and testing and diagnostic materials in audiovisual formats.

W10
WOLLMAN, Jane.
The Videodisc: A New Educational Technology Takes Off.
Electronic Learning. 1(2): November/December 1981, pp.38-40.

The author discusses the considerable potential of the new videodiscs as teaching tools in schools in conjunction with computers.

W11
WOODLAND, Bill.
Report: Computers in School-Level Resource Services.
Brisbane: Resource Services, Department of Education, Queensland, 1981. 45+p.

In this report, Woodland "examines the ways in which microcomputers, minicomputers and related devices may be used to improve school-level resource services". The first section is devoted to a survey of programs and projects which were operational or planned in 1980/1981. Other approaches developed in Australia and overseas are described in the second major section, including ASCIS, TASCIS, CIRSYS, SAERIS, Index System 2000, and the use of KWOC indexes. The third major section focusses on issues related to the use of computers in school libraries for cataloguing and networking. Recommendations are made regarding possible policy directions in regard to the use of computers in school libraries, and for the provision of guidance, assistance, and training for school librarians who are planning to use computers to improve resource management in their schools. A bibliography and glossary are included.

W12
WOODLAND, Bill.
School Resource Management in the 80s....Does the Microcomputer Have a Role to Play? Journal of the School Library Association of Queensland. 13(1): September 1980, pp.13-19.

In 1981, Woodland completed a report for the Queensland Department of Education on computers in school-based resource services, in which he discussed the development of computer facilities in Queensland schools (see the item listed above, W11). In this article, he describes the components of a microcomputer system, then discusses the possible uses [illegible] microcomputers in school library organisation and management. Tasks for which a microcomputer could be used include cataloguing, acquisitions, the production of bibliographies, circulation control, stock control, overdue lists, mailing lists, and circular letters.

W13
WOOLLS, Blanche E. and LOERTSCHER, David V.
Some Sure-Fire Microcomputer Programs. School Library Journal. 28(10): August 1982, pp.22-24.

The twenty educational microcomputer software programs listed and briefly evaluated in this article are recommended by the authors for "first purchase" by school libraries which are building up their software collections. All the programs are priced at under $US100; some cost less than $US10. Curriculum areas covered include biology, physics, spelling, mathematics, art, library skills, and, for young children (K-2), alphabet skills. Names and addresses of United States distributors are given.

W14
WOZNY, Lucy Anne.
Bibliographic Searching and Student Use of Information: An Innovative Teaching Approach. School Library Media Quarterly. 11(1): Fall 1982, pp.35-42.

This article is a report of a study of the use of libraries and library resources by ninth grade science pupils who received training in online bibliographic searching as well as instruction in conventional methods for gaining access to the literature. The author concludes that "online searching provided a new opportunity for assisting students in developing search strategies. It generated enthusiasm among the students for the research process. Most importantly, it expanded the students' conceptions of the different types of information available."

W15
WRIGHT, Annette.
Microcomputers in Schools: New Directions for British Columbia. (Discussion Paper Number 05/80). Victoria, British Columbia: British Columbia Department of Education, 1980. ERIC document ED 208 846.

This summary of the British Columbia Instructional Use of Microcomputers Scope Document dated 22 February 1980, outlines short-term plans for the educational use of microcomputers in the Province, indicates long-term possibilities, and describes current activities.

W16
WRIGHT, Jan.
On-line Computer Information Retrieval in the Victorian Education Department. School Library Bulletin (Computer Supplement). 13(3): September 1981, pp.74-76.

As part of the Victorian Education Department Library's general reference service to the administrative officers of the Department, the Library offers an online information retrieval service. These online searches do not provide clients with the answers to their queries, or with the actual information they require, but rather with a list of references which they can consult to obtain further information about their topics. Obtaining the documents required can prove a major problem. Very rarely will the Library hold the items, and inter-library borrowing can be slow and costly. Two overseas online information services offer online ordering of required documents, but costs preclude their use in this Library. The Library also offers clients a current awareness service based on each user's indicated areas of interest. In general, the online services are expensive in real terms, but offer so many advantages in other terms that the Library feels they are valuable additions to their services.

YO1
YOUNG, Wes [Wesley].
"Don't Call Us, We'll Call You...", But Not All North American Schools are Second Class Network Members. Ed Lib (Newsletter of the Library Services Branch, Education Department of Tasmania). 10(1): February/March 1983, pp.38-40.

This is a summary of a presentation given at the ASLA VIII Conference in Melbourne in January 1983, based on Young's recent visit to North America, where he looked at school library networks, their effect on schools and other libraries, and some issues and problems associated with networking. He believes that school libraries need to rethink the long-established forms of the bibliographic record and its access, before the shortcomings of our present manual catalogues are perpetuated in online catalogues created through networks. Computers provide greater possibilities for subject access and for searching on the table of contents and index of a book - possibilities of which few are taking advantage.

Z01
ZOSEL, Gary.
Computers and the Media Center: A Principal's Perception. The Computing Teacher. 9(7): March 1982, pp.34-37.

The author, Principal at Elmira High School in Oregon, describes the use of computers at his school, where five TRS-80s, two PETs, and two terminals are placed in the school library. The school also contracts with OTIS (Oregon Total Information System), a time-sharing system which provides access to around seven hundred computer-assisted instruction programs for all curriculum areas. Zosel argues that computers and computer software should be considered as media materials, just as books and records are, and that students, staff, and district patrons should have access to them in the same way. At Elmira High School, all software and hardware can be borrowed by library users for overnight, weekend, or vacation loan, and no problems have occurred with loss or breakage. Some "Suggestions for Media Specialists" who wish to centralise computer facilities in their school, and to co-ordinate them through the library, are included.

Z02
ZSIRAY, Stephen W.
Using the Microcomputer to Develop Library Media/Information Research Skills. The Computing Teacher. 9(9): May 1982, pp.15-19.

Zsiray, Library Media Specialist at Butler Middle School, Salt Lake City, Utah, has developed a computer-based library and research skills instruction program for use by his elementary school pupils. The program incorporates both "traditional" approaches to teaching library media skills, with the use of microcomputer software for independent learning. While the author was responsible for the instructional design and program specifications for the software, much of the actual programming was done by a group of gifted pupils in the school. The full program listing is supplied for one of the sections of the library skills program, covering "An Introduction to the Abridged Readers' Guide". The program will run on either an Atari 400 or 800 microcomputer. It could be adapted to run on other microcomputers.

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GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED

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AASL
American Association of School Librarians.

ABN
Australian Bibliographic Network.

ALA
American Library Association.

ASCIS
Australian Schools Catalogue Information Service. (See also NASCIS).

ASIS
American Society for Information Science.

ASLA
Australian School Library Association.

AUSINET
AUStralian Information NETwork.

BASIC
Beginners' All-Purpose Symbolic Instruction Code.

BRS
Bibliographic Retrieval Service

CAI
Computer-Assisted Instruction.

CAVAL
Co-operative Action by Victorian Academic Libraries.

CEDAR Project
Computers in EDucation As a Resource Project.

CEG
Computer Education Group (New South Wales).

CIRSYS
CIRculation SYStem (Tasmania).

COLCAT
COLlege CATaloguing (Tasmania).

CMI
Computer-Managed Instruction.

CSLA
Canadian School Library Association.

DVRLS
Dandenong Valley Regional Library Service

ESG
Education Service Group (United States of America).

ERIC
Educational Resources Information Center.

IAS
Intelligent Authoring Systems.

ICCE
International Council for Computers in Education.

IMS
Instructional Materials Service (Pennsylvania Department of Education).

INSEARCH
Project INSEARCH, a pilot project, is an adjunct to CAVAL. Its interactive KWOC catalogue is designed to run on a microcomputer system as a subject-area support.

KWIC
Key-Word-In-Context.

KWOC
Key-Word-Out-of-Context.

LAA
Library Association of Australia.

LASIE
Library Automated Systems Information Exchange.

MARC
MAchine Readable Cataloguing.

MECC
Minnesota Educational Computing Consortium.

NASCIS
National Australian Schools Catalogue Information Service. (Now known as ASCIS).

NCLIS
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (United States of America).

OTIS
Oregon Total Information System.

PCCIE
Primary Committee on Computers in Education (Victoria).

PLATO
Programmed Logic for Automatic Teaching Operations.

RICE
Resources In Computer Education.

SAERIS
South Australian Education Resources Information System.

SIR Project
Schools Information Retrieval Project (United Kingdom).

SLA
School Library Association.

SLAQ
School Library Association of Queensland.

SMMART
Society for Mass Media and Resource Technology (South Australia).

SPIF
School Practices Information File.

SPIN
School Practices Information Network.

TAFE
Technical And Further Education.

TAMCAT
Tasmanian MARC Cataloguing Data.

TASCIS
Tasmanian Schools Cataloguing Information Service.

TASNET
TASmanian NETwork.

TECHNILIB
A centralised, non-profit-making technical services co-operative to provide computer-based services for participating municipal and regional libraries in Victoria.

TeleSLAQ
A program of interactive teleconferences for school librarians throughout Queensland, organised by Brisbane College of Advanced Education and the School Library Association of Queensland.

URICA
UNIMARC Real-time Information Control and Administration.

VALA
Victorian Association of Library Automation.

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